In Cycles, Motor Cycles and Accessories before you place your orders elsewhere consult
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
dealers in quality goods at right prices.
Bombay, Poona, Bangalore & Madras.

The Bombay Chronicle

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WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
Gives you value for money.
List free.
Bombay, Poona, Bangalore & Madras.

VOL. III. NO. 169 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SUNDAY. July				
25th ,,	Caledonia	8000	....	....
1st August	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
8th ,,	Khiva	9000	....	....
15th ,,	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
22nd ,,	Kashmir	9000	....	....
29th ,,	Salsette	6000	Persia	8000
5th Sept.	Mooltan	10000	....	....
12th ,,	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
19th ,,	Kaisar i Hind	11500	....	....
26th ,,	Maloja	12500	....	....
3rd Oct.	Egypt	8000	....	....
10th ,,	Salsette	6000	Arabia	8000
17th ,,	Karmala	9000	....	....
24th ,,	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
31st ,,	Caledonia	8000	....	....

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Kirin Maru	T. Sasaki	5348	15th July	27th July
Ryo Maru	K. Okamoto	4820	27th July	8th August
Jinsen Maru	T. Terada	5784	12th Aug.	24th Aug

For Freight apply to:—

E. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL
ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ESTABLISHED 1888.
Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE	& SICKNESS
BURGLARY	FIDELITY
MOTOR CAR	GUARANTEE
MOTOR CYCLE	PLATE GLASS
BICYCLE	LIFT & HOIST
LIVE STOCK	DRIVING
ACCIDENT	ACCIDENTS

INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—
INDIAN BRANCH:—
25-14, Church Gate St. BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112)
Manager for India.—G. M. ROSE.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
26, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about	Leave Bombay about
City of Norwich	B	6382	27th July	
* Anatolia	B	3847	31st July	

* This steamer is not fitted with wireless telegraphy.

FARES.	1st. class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd. class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	833	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	--	942	--	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees Hospital Nurses Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.
DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
exceed	exceed
Rs. 4,50,00,000	Rs. 4,00,00,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY
provided for Policyholders by the investment of Funds in Government and Trust Securities.

RECORD BONUS
declared in respect of the last Triennium.

For particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager,
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan).
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen	48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen	30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen	19,600,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changehun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Darien (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Pengtien (Mukden)	Tiehling
Pong-Kong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 267.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. VARELA," 4,645 tons on Saturday 24th July, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Lunga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "CHAKDINA," 3 035 tons, sailing about 23rd July, calling at Mombassa, Zanzibar Beira, Delogoa Bay and Durban.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.
20th July 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.
APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about.
S. S. "Olympia"	5,124	Alex Andrew	24th July 1915.
S.S. Scindia	5106	Capt Erskine	21st Aug. 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—
W. & A. GRAHAM, & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA
BOMBAY & POONA.
SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.
Caterer for Wedding Parties; Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments.
ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA
Importer of High Class Stores and Wines,
83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY
and
Arsenal Road, POONA.
Telegrams; CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1908.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs.	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs.	5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe Africa America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.
Post Box 151.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.
(SCOTLAND)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C LAMP OILS	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.
P. O. Box 203 *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439

WHEN IS A WATCH CHEAP?

The movement of the watch that will give trustworthy service for a life-time is the watch that is cheap in the economic sense. Here value and price coincide in meaning because value is realised in price and price becomes the measure of value.

So-called cheap watches, flashily cased, containing highly polished movements with an ostentatious display of jewels (?) of indifferent character, and to sell at cut prices are dear at any price. Watches of this character soon need replacing, becoming thereby a recurring drain on one's resources.

It is economy to spend Rs. 50 on one watch that will give you of its best for 15 to 20 years: but it is not economy to spend Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 at about Rs. 10 per year on 15 to 20 or may be 30 common Watches for the same period.

WALTHAM WATCHES

sell at a fair price and those offered by us under our name-guarantee with the addition of the WALTHAM name can be depended upon as watches which will last a life-time.

The following watches of the WALTHAM manufacture are now offered by us:

WALTHAM POCKET WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movemnet fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring, folding into one piece, dust-proof case with screw bezel.

Nickel Rs. 35. Silver Rs. 45.

WALTHAM WRIST WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring in double domed and flush fitting case with hinged lugs and one piece strap.

Silver Rs. 47-8.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.
JEWELLERS & WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, 6 & 7 Clive Street, CALCUTTA.
MESSRS. MARTIN & Coy., Managing Agents,

SPECIAL FEATURES:

Improved Schemes of Children's Endowments and Annuities, Marriage Dowries for Daughters, Educational Incomes for Sons,
Special Provident Assurances, a new and attractive scheme.
Ideal Family Endowment Scheme, a unique system of Assurance.
Double Endowment Assurances at very favourable rates.
Premiums calculated at Half-Years of Age.
Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Bi-Monthly or Monthly instalments of Premium accepted without extra charge
Policies World-Wide from the commencement.
Policies automatically protected from forfeiture by application of the surrender value.
Revival of Policies lapsed by non-payment of premiums effected on most liberal terms.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up Values.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE INSURANCE

The Company is prepared to stand surety for Government and Municipal Officers, and Employees in Railways, Banks and other public and private Offices, as well as for private individuals.

For Prospectus and Particulars apply to:
E. F. HALLIWELL,
RESIDENT SECRETARY FOR WESTERN INDIA, SIND & MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs.	30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs.	26 81,580
Capital Paid-Up	Rs.	13,14,273
Reserve Fund	Rs.	10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc. of outstations are bought collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

That fearful taste in your mouth, mornings, when you wake up, is most likely caused by constipation. Kasagra cures constipation and leaves your mouth sweet.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.,
Pioneers of the Motor in the East.
By appointment to H. E. the Viceroy.
H. E. the Commander-in-Chief and
H. E. the Governor of Bombay.
BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.,
Elphinstone Circle and
531—12. Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 832

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 1058

HAVE YOU seen the latest model MAXWELL Fitted with Electric Lighting Set and Self-Starter? It is most Wonderful. 5 arrived about the end of last month and they were all sold the same day.
Sole Agents:—
THE AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD.
17 New Queen's Road, Bombay.

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND, CO., LTD. Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT as a MOTOR CAR DRIVER by a competent Pathan. Good references. Apply "PATHAN" care of this paper. 800

WANTED an EXPERIENCED PARSI GRADUATE TEACHER for a local High School. Must be very strong in English. Pay Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 125. Apply to Box No. 454, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1287

WANTED a thoroughly qualified GENERAL MANAGER for the Bank of Upper India, Limited; must have had Indian experience. Applications stating salary required, togetherr with testimonials, should be forwarded under sealed cover to. THE CHAIRMAN, Board of Directors, Head Office, Meerut, U.P., not later than Oct. 1st, 1915, from whom all particulars as to terms and conditions of service may be obtained. 421

WANTED—A CHIEF OFFICER and ENGINEER for the Shikarpur (Sind) Municipality Pay Rs. 400-50-500 Horse allowance Rs. 25 Rs. 2,000 Security required.

Engineering qualifications indispensable and a Graduate preferred. Applications stating age and experience obtained with certificates of degrees and testimonials will be received by the Vice President upto 1st August 1915.

The appointment will be subject to the approval of the Commissioner in Sind.

(Sd.) H. MONTGOMERY,
President.
Shikarpur Municipality.
1162

WANTED.—INSTRUCTOR to teach hollow-ware making in brass. Applicants should have had experience in a hollow-ware pressing and spinning factory and be able to make their own dies.

The instructor will be required to introduce labour-saving hand-power appliances and demonstrate them to bazaar bass-workers at the various brass-working centres in the Central Provinces.

The post will be temporary and non-pensionable, at least in the first instance.

Applications giving full particulars as to applicants' experience and qualifications and salary required with copies of testimonials should be addressed to—

The HEADMASTER,
Government School of Handicrafts,
Nagpur, C. P.

PAWAI AGAVE PLANTATION.—Wanted to lease subject to the sanction of the Honourable the High Court at Bombay, the Agave Plantation at Pawai occupying 1,000 acres of land, seven hundred whereof being planted with the Sholapore plants and three hundred acres with the indeginous plants for a period of three years with the right to cut the leaves, extract fibre by hand or by machinery in the factory. Dr. Suter and his sons used to pay for years rupees fifteen thousand per year as rent of the land and had to plant the Agave plants, erect the factory and the machinery at their own cost. Apply stating terms to the RECEIVER PAWAI ESTATE, at his office 11-13, Elphinstone Circle, above Messrs. Turner Hoare and Co., Fort, Bombay. A cash deposit of Rs. 2,000 should accompany the offer which should be made within a fortnight from this day.

Bombay, 16th July 1915.

WANTED.

WANTED a SCIENCE GRADUATE on Rs. 55—5—75. Apply stating S. L. Manager, New English School, Nadiad. 1261

WANTED an Assistant Mistress for the Station School at Delhi from October 1st to April 1st. Salary Rs. 110, resident.—Apply CHAPLAIN., Delhi. 416

WANTED MUSICIANS for the Baroda State Band. Three 1st Violins, One Cello and One Double Bass. (Only good musicians need apply.) M. FREDILIS, Director of Music, Baroda. 414

WANTED—A SECOND HAND CRIGHTON, single opener complete and in good working order. Inform immediately to the MANAGER, Indian Mill, Ripon Road. 2181

WANTED a Kindergarten Mistress for the Station School at Delhi, from October 1st. Music also essential. Salary Rs. 120, resident.—Apply CHAPLAIN, Delhi. 417

WANTED.—An experienced European Assistant for Hardware Department Apply to
OAKES & Co., Ltd.,
1260 9, Broadway, Madras

WANTED a SMART ASSISTANT as STOCK-KEEPER in Gent's Outfitting Business, must have previous experience in Men's Department. Good pay to competent man. Apply to Box No. 453, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1282

WANTED—By French family decent European tenants for nice airy double and single rooms with Board E.L.F. lift, very moderate. Apply to MADAME FALLOFIELD, Clarke House, Wodehouse Road. 402

WANTED a thoroughly qualified and experienced Sub-Assistant Surgeon.—Apply with copies of testimonials, stating salary expected, to
THE MANAGER,
Central India Mining Co., Ld.,
413 Kamptee, C. P.

WANTED a first class MECHANICAL ENGINEER for Tubier Cotton Press Debai District Bulandshohor U. P. from 1st August 1915. Job permanent for a qualified and reliable man. Apply sharp with testimonials to Messrs. Kishenlal and Sons, Rampur State, Rohilkhand. 1280

WANTED a good MECHANICAL ENGINEER for an Oil Refinery. Must be an experienced draughtsman and capable all-round man. Reply giving full details of experience, age, terms expected, etc., to "X Y Z." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1249

WANTED two GRADUATES for the posts of ASSISTANT MASTERS in the Savantwadi High School. Salary Rs. 50 p. m. Apply with testimonials, stating age, caste, optional subjects and the Vernacular.
R. G. SABNIS,
Educational Inspector.
419 Savantwadi.

WANTED immediately a B.Sc., strong in Mathematics, for the post of 2nd MASTER, Maharajah's High School, Karauli. Salary Rs. 60 per mensem to start with. Successful candidate will be required to stick to his post for two years. Apply with testimonials before 30th July, 1915, to:—
HARNAM DAS, Rao Bahadur
Chief Member, State Council,
420 Karauli, Rajputana.

SURAT CITY MUNICIPALITY.—Wanted a SANITARY INSPECTOR qualified according to the Government Resolution No. 4099 of 28th May, 1913, that is, he must have passed Sanitary Surveyor's Examination, Bombay. Knowledge of Gujarati Language is essential. Salary Rs. 50 plus 10. Apply atonce to:—
JOSEPH L. PINTO, D.P.H., etc.
Health Officer,
1277 Surat.

WANTED TRAVELLING INSPECTOR OF ACCOUNTS. Pay Rs. 120—10—200. Daily allowance under the Company's rules Rs. 2-8 a day. No applications will be considered except from men who have had thorough experience of or training in Station accounts.—Applications stating age and previous experience, with copies of testimonials, will be received by The AUDITOR, Burma Railways, Rangoon, up to the 5th August 1915. 415

FOR SALE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 6, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1273

A BARGAIN—For sale a cottage piano in excellent condition. Price Rs. 300. Apply sharp to "P.A." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 490

ENGLISH DESSERT PEARS and APPLES, 9lbs. nett, by V. P. Parcelpost, for Rs. 3-8, all charges included. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, The Manali Orchards, Kulu, Panjab. Telegrams, Banon, Kulu. 1119

TO BE LET.

TO LET—1 Drawing-room, Dining-room, large bed room, dressing room, bath room and W. C. Electric Light and fans. Excellently furnished Rent Rs. 185. per month. Apply to Box No. 521, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 400

TO LET—Excellent suite of rooms consisting of bed room, dressing room, bathroom, W. C., private entrance. Furnished or unfurnished—with or without board. Apply to Box No. 521, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 201

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. HORMUSJI EDULJI GADDIALLI has contracted for absolute sale to our client free from encumbrances of all and singular the land and hereditaments with the buildings and messuages thereon situate at Gamdevi outside the Fort of Bombay and comprised in a Lease bearing date the 10th day of October 1911 and made between the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay of the one part and Bai Tehmina Palanji Joshi of the other part which said land and hereditaments are more particularly described in the schedule hereunder written.

Any person or persons having or claiming to have any estate, right title, interest or claim in to or upon the said land and hereditaments or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift sale, underlease lien charge or otherwise howsoever is or are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to us the undersigned at our office at Esplanade Road within the Fort of Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims, if any, and the same shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.

THE SCHEDULE.

ALL that piece or parcel of land together with the buildings and premises erected thereon situate at Gamdevi in the Walkeshwar Division of D Ward in the City and Island and Sub-registration District of Bombay which piece of land has been computed to contain a total area of 437 square yards or thereabouts and which is bounded on the North by Road No. 6, on the East by plot No. 81 on the said Improvement Trust Board's Gamdevi Estate on the south by property belonging to the Trustees of the destitute Irani's Dharamshalla and on the west by plot No. 83 which said piece is known as plot No. 82 on the Gamdevi Estate of the said Board and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 7317 and 7318 and by the Municipality under Ward No. 2792 (5) and Street No. 2.

Dated this 17th day of July 1915.
Messrs. MADHAVJI KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI,
1279 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED FOR GENERAL INFORMATION that the Mining Concession granted in 1905 to Messrs. Parry & Co. has elapsed and the areas granted to the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company have been restricted and roughly defined. The whole of His Highness' Dominions excepting the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company's areas is now open for further prospecting and mining.

The Government have also decided that, from 1st Azoor 1325 Fasli, the Shahabad Stone quarries shall be under the control of Mr. Leonard Munn, Mining Engineer, acting under the orders of the Director General of Revenue. The Forest Department will no longer auction these quarries and the rights of the present quarry holders cease on the 30th Aban 1324 F.

The Rules for the grant of quarry licenses are now under the consideration of His Highness' Government and they will be shortly published for general information.

In the main, the Rules shall consist of the following:—

(a) A license will be granted for each quarry for a period of 10 years.

(b) A quarrying fee of not less than Rs. 10 per acre per annum will be levied the amount being determined by public auction which will be held for each quarry by the Mining Engineer just before the commencement of the next Fasli year.

(c) A Royalty of 4 annas per 100 sq. feet of finished stone will be charged, and

(d) the usual land assessment will also have to be paid.

The License holders will deposit a sum of not less than Rs. 100 per sq. mile before commencing operations with the Mining Engineer, and they will be expected to carry on their work in a most up to date and business like manner avoiding undue waste.

Quarrying on unoccupied waste lands at the disposal of Government for bona fide domestic and agricultural purposes within 5½ village lands is left free for the villagers, permission being obtained previously.

Applications for quarry or enquiries regarding the same should be addressed to the Mining Engineer, H. H. the Nizam's Government, Hyderabad.

L. MUNN,
Mining Engineer.
422 H. H. the Nizam's Govt.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 and

In the matter of the Indian Specie Bank Limited., (in liquidation.)

CREDITORS of the Bank whose claims are admitted for Rupees ten and under, who are not shareholders, are hereby informed that payment of their claims in full will be made on and after 2nd August 1915 on their applying in person or by a duly authorised Agent at the Bank Office in Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. Payment will also be made by postal Money Order to creditors at their risk and expense if so requested. Creditors should produce the post card admitting their claims or give reference to the number thereof when applying for payment and return Bank's pass book held by them.

BHAISHANKER NANABHAI,
1278 Official Liquidator.

S. S. "CREW HALL."

ARRIVED ON 18TH JULY 1915.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO as per Bill of Lading. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY,
(KILLICK, NIXON & CO.)
Agents.
Home Street, Bombay. 1284

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED.

COLONIAL REGISTER KEPT AT BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PREFERENCE SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the 22nd day of July 1915, to the 4th day of August 1915, both days inclusive for preparation of Warrants for the Dividend for the half year ending 15th August 1915 payable to shareholders registered on the 22nd day of July 1915.

By order of the Board
C. D. BAKER,
Joint Managing Engineer.
Bombay, 20th July 1915. 1286.

NOTICE

THE DEVI ANNAPURNA CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.

THE public are, hereby, informed that as resolved at the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 20th June 1915, the Devi Annapurna Co-operative Society has been taken into voluntary liquidation.

By Order,
KUNJAVIHARI S. TALPADE.
MOTIRAM B. VELKAR.
Joint Hon. Secretaries.
97, Agiari Road.
Bombay, 19th July, 1915. 1283

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort,

Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2 P.M.
A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO PEARL MERCHANTS.
AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND COMMON PEARLS.

Under instructions from Bhaishanker Nanabhoy, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Indian Specie Bank, Ltd. (in liquidation), and on account and risk of Messrs. Shobhagchand Naginchand and Co., Insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 20th and TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 21st July, 1915, at 2 p.m., (S. T.), each day at the ground floor of the Indian Specie Bank premises, Apollo Street, Fort, the following lots of pearls:—

Lot No. 3.—Pearls Button, about 81 chows.
Lot No. 4.—Pearls Button, about 73 chows.
Lot No. 5.—Pearls Button, about 261 chows.
Lot No. 6.—Pearl Sujni, about 37 chows.
Lot No. 7.—Pearls Button, about 372 chows.
Lot No. 9.—Pearls (White) Button, about 185 chows.
Lot No. 10.—Pearls Button, about 79 chows.
Lot No. 11.—Pearls (Blue) Button, about 216 chows.
Lot No. 12.—Pearls (Blue), about 376 chows.
Lot No. 13.—Pearls, about 69 chows.
Lot No. 14.—Pearls (White Seed), about 32 tanks.
Lot No. 15.—Pearl (Drilled), about 59 tanks.
Lot No. 16.—Pearl (Drilled), about 31 tanks.
Lot No. 17.—Pearl (White) Drilled, about 112 chows.
Lot No. 18.—Pearl (White) Drilled, about 109 chows.
Lot No. 19.—Pearl (White) Drilled, about 36 tanks.
Lot No. 20.—Pearl (White) Drilled, about 42 tanks.
Lot No. 21.—Pearl (White) Drilled, about 24 tanks.
Lot No. 22.—Pearl (White) Drilled, about 55 tanks.
Lot No. 23.—Pearl (Coloured Seed) Drilled, about 41 tanks.
Lot No. 24.—Pearl (White) Drilled, about 47 tanks.
Lot No. 26.—Pearl (White) Drilled, about 574 chows.
Lot No. 27.—Pearl (White) Drilled, about 90 tanks.
Lot No. 28.—Pearls, about 464 chows.
Lot No. 29.—Pearls (Drilled), about 427 chows.
Lot No. 30.—Pearls (Blue) Drilled, about 127 chows.
Lot No. 31.—Pearls (White) Drilled, about 192 chows.
Lot No. 32.—Pearls (White), about 1034 chows.
Lot No. 33.—Pearls (White) Drilled, about 79 chows.
Lot No. 35.—Pearls Drilled, about 22 chows.
Lot No. 36.—Pearls (White) Drilled, about 16 chows.
Lot No. 37.—Pearls (Coloured) Drilled, about 7 chows.
Lot No. 38.—Pearls (White) Drilled about 67 chows.
Lot No. 39.—Pearls (White) Drilled, about 21 chows.
Lot No. 40.—Pearls, about 7 chows.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The above pearls are open for inspection at the first floor of the said Bank's premises at Apollo Street, Fort.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th July, 1915.

Nothing better in convalescence. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract nourishes and strengthens—puts you on your feet in a hurry and keeps you there.

Don't worry about your constipation. Stearns' Kasagra will cure it all right. Pleasant to take, mild in action, sure in results, low in price. D 8

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !! TO-NIGHT !!

Second and concluding Epoch of

7000 Feet 6 30 & 10 p.m. **CABIRIA** 7000 Feet 6-30 & 10 p.p

Next Saturday, July 24th, at 9-30 p.m.

MAURICE E. BANDMANN presents:—
The Royal Illusionist and World's Master of Modern Magic:
HORACE GOLDIN.
and FULL LONDON COMPANY of 25.
For a short Season only. Plan at ROSE & Co.

ELYSIUM SKATING RINK

Practice Session 8-30 to 9-30 a.m.
Evening „ 6 to 8 p.m.
Sunday „ 9 to 11 a.m.
BAND IN ATTENDANCE.
There will be no Evening Sessions 6 to 8 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

52, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 CARTS AND 8 OXEN.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 20th July, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will, by order of Messrs. Poonamchand Otaji and on account and at the risk of the insolvent mortgagor Memon Alimahomed Esmail in pursuant to the power of sale, reserved to him by virtue of an Indenture of mortgage, dated 10th March 1915, and made between Alimahomed Esmail of one part and Messrs. Poonamchand Otaji and Co. of the other part, sell by Public Auction at Mazagaon on the end Mingal Vadi (part of Sorab Doctor).

4 carts and 8 oxen.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th July, 1915.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at *one anna* throughout India at the following stations:—

AGRA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Chunilal.
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDNAGAR.-LaCroix&Co. S.Anna's.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AJMER.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AMRAOTI—G. Gavai, Bahishkrit Bharat Office.
BADNERA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BANDRA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BANDRA.—Kaluram Ram Krishna.
BARODA.—M. C. Kothari.
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BELGAUM.-DattatrayaMahadeo Zanakar.
BELGAUM.—Higginbotham & Co.
BHARATPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHAVANAGAR.-TrivediJethalal Kalianji
BHOPAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHUSAVAL.—Pinto & Sons.
BHUSAVAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BINA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler & Co. Haveli.
DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Sons.
DELHI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHARWAR.—Higginbotham & Co.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
GWALIOR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
HUBLI.—Higginbotham & Co.
HUBLI—G. N. Devdhar, Station Road.
HYDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
HYDRABAD (SIND)—Standard Book State.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JHANSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KHANDWA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—La Croix & Co.
KOLHAPUR CITY.—S. A. Kulkarni & Co.
KOTAH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KARACHI—Standard Bookstall.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-perativeSociety. Ld
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
MATHERAN.—N. Lord.
MHOW.—Sorabji Maneckji.
MHOW.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUTRA JUNCTION.—A.H.Wheeler& Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharashtra" Office.
NAGPUR.— A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NEEMUCH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD— Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya, Esq.
POONA.—La Croix & Co.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
PURNEA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD Dn.-A.H.Wheeler & Co.
SIMLA.—Japanese stores, the mall.
SIMLA.—G. S. Merwalla.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—Changanlal Motiram, Kellapith.
SURAT—Dinshaw & Co. Kanpith.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
TELEGAON.—R. K. Sattiarkar.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

NOTICE.

*** The Manager would be glad to receive applications for Sale agencies at Stations not included in the above list.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE BARODA.
Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 2,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSIT.
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loan and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.
SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price.
Snowflake 150 deg.	5 0 2 per case
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2 per case
Chester Brand 125 deg.	5 2 2 per case
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	5 0 2 per case
Tiger Brand 125 deg.	4 15 2 per case
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 15 2
White Camalia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	3 12 0 per 8 Imp. gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co., New York, IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
Thana Agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-0 per case to above Case Oil prices.
Coorla, Andheri and Bandra Agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk.
Order books supplied gratis on application.
MANAGER.

Is your step elastic? No reason why it should not be. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract gives you energy—lends a spirit and dash to your walk and actions. 9

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

ARRIVAL.

July 18.
Chakdara Livingstone Karachi

DEPARTURE.

July 19
City of Norwich McMillan Karachi

The following Steamer have received port clearance yesterday

Steamer	Hidalgo	for	Hull
,,	Alesia	for	Karachi
,,	Rangoon Maru	for	Kobe
,,	Shwedagon	for	Rangoon

The following steamer entered the Docks for loading:—

Steamer Yarela for Persian Gulf Port

S. S. Chakdara:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chakdara, 1,581 tons, Captain D. L. Livingstone, arrived here on Sunday evening last from Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Anatolia:—The steamer Anatolia, 2,481 tons, Captain A. Williams, will sail to-day for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

S. S. Hidalgo:—The steamer Hidalgo, 2,760 tons Captain R. A. Harbord, will sail to-day for Hull via Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Shwedagon:—The steamer Shwedagon, 1,999 tons, Captain A. E. Gentles, will sail to-day for Rangoon, with general goods on board.

S. S. Rangoon Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Rangoon Maru, 2,316 tons, Captain H. Nomura, will sail to-day for Kobe via Singapore and Hongkong, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Alesia:—The passenship Alesia, 3,228 tons, Captain H. P. Green, will sail to-day for Karachi in water-ballast.

Monday, July 17th, 1915.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

D. & E. Rangoon Maru.....N. Y. Kaisha
K. Aldworth.....Proom.....T. M. & Co
N. Stuart Pence.....Barrett.....D. Nanji & Sons

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

H. Lhasa.....King.....M. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Indravati.....K. N. & Co
Netravati.....K. N. & Co
Satranji.....K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Kirin Maru.....Sasaki.....N. Y. Kaisha
2 Olympia.....Andrew.....W. & A. G. & Co
3 Dalsai Maru.....Tamai.....D. Nanjee & Sons
4 Kowett.....Wilson.....T. M. & Co
5 Yamato Maru.....Baku.....N. Y. Kaisha
7 Alesia.....Green.....Prize Ship
8 Crewe Hall.....Jones.....K. N. & Co
9 Hidalgo.....Hayward.....J. Finlay & Co
10 Anatolia.....Williams.....K. Nixon & Co
12 & 13 Roma.....Andrea.....Italian S. S. N. Co
14 Chakdara.....M. M. & Co
15 Nippon.....Simdguist.....W. & A. G. & Co
16 Holms.....Berg.....F. E. Campbell & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Rahmani.....Cusack.....T. M. & Co
8 Luzon Maru.....Miyata.....F. Y. Kaisha
4 Nirtas.....Deecanty.....D. Nanjee & Sons
5 Caledonia.....Dowell.....P. & O. Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Shwedagon.....Gentles.....Burma Pet Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Chakdina.....Elton.....M. M. & Co
Kasara.....Gulliver.....M. M. & Co
Roumelian.....Doig.....T. M. & Co
Varela.....Deane.....M. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Roumelian (s) 315 cwt. mustard seed J. Lakmidas, 105 cwt. jang seed L. Purshotam, 105 cwt. niger seed L. Purshotam, 200 bales cotton waste G. Veerji & Co.

Olympia (s) 125 bales wool J. M. Dama 7 bales wool D. S. Joshi, 46 bales wool E. Dossa, 31 bales wool R. Agerchand, 15 bales wool K. Moolji, 15 bales wool C. Ramsaroop, 55 bales wool B. Valabdas, 34 bales wool B. Fazmull, 11 bales wool V. Omersee 44 bales wool Ewart Latham & Co., 7 casks Indian condiments Manockji Poonjiaji & Sons, 50 casks Indian condiments Merwanji Poonjiaji & Sons, 20 cases curry powder Merwanji Poonjiaji & Sons, 96 bales cotton twist Sassoon J. David, 206 cwt. dill seed L. Purshotam.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Olympia (s) 15 cases spindles Greaves Cotton & Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Olympia (s) 3,339 cwt. cotton seed Ralli Bros, 4 c. tons teakwood planks Mackenzie Saw Mills, 15 drums old empty steel drums F. G. Ross.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia (s) 50 bales hemp F. F. Campbell & Co., 5 pots rosa oil M. Jafferbhoy.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia (s) 12 bales woollen carpets Fleming Shaw & Co. 2 bales woollen carpets M. Somernoy, 10 bales cow hides A. H. Bundaly, 24 bales cow hides V. Esmail & Co., 12 bales cow hides A. Cassam & Co., 12 bales cow hides K. M. Kooka, 125 bales cow hides H. Noormahomed & H. Essa, 30 bales cow hides H. M. H. Osman, 4 bales cow hides A. and E. H. Mahomed 4 bales cow hides H. A. Omer & Sons, 58 bales cow hides M. J. Joomabhoy & Co., 23 bales sheep skins H. & E. H. Mahomed, 39 bales sheep skins R. M. Kooka, 12 bales sheep skins H. A. Omer & Sons, 10 bales sheep skins M. J. Joomabhoy & Co.

Caledonia (s) 5 bundles mats R. Damji, 34 cwt. mother-o'-pearl shells A. H. Mawji & Co., 265 cwt. dry chillies M. Jafferbhoy 30 cwt. almond seed M. Jafferbhoy, 36 cwt. bees wax G. Suchidana.

FOR NEW YORK.

Caledonia (s) 4 bales woollen carpets Thos. Cook & Son, 6 bales woollen carpets Fleming Shaw & Co.

FOR HULL.

Stuart Prince (s) 500 cwt. myrabollams A. Mahadeo.

FOR GENOA.

Neritos (s) 3,100 bales cotton H. M. Mehta & Co., 1,400 bales cotton Walter Pavri & Co., 660 bales cotton K. H. Kayani & Co. 400 bales cotton Bombay Co., 500 bales cotton J. A. Beghie & Co., 1,050 bales cotton National Financing Corporation, 4,000 cwt. rape seed K. M. Nathoo, 7,000 cwt. castor seed Volkart Bros.

Roma (s) 6,005 cwt. linseed C. Boggiano & Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Roma (s) 3,250 cwt. castor seed K. Devchand & Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Roma (s) 50 bales cotton K. Reeve & Co.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Luzon Maru (s) 200 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 400 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Luzon Maru (s) 706 bales cotton Bruel & Co., 800 bales cotton H. Nensey & Co., 300 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

Yamata Maru (s) 269 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Luzon Maru (s) 300 bales cotton H. Nensey & Co., 1,100 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Luzon Maru (s) 1,900 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 200 bales cotton N. Rajaram & Co., 1,000 bales cotton H. Meghji & Co., 275 bales cotton D. D. Curramee & Co., 800 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha 1,600 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha, 500 bales cotton G. G. Kaisha, 500 bales cotton G. Dossa & Co., 200 bales cotton James Finlay & Co., 500 bales cotton H. Nensey & Co., 400 bales cotton C. Bomanji & Co., 188 bales cotton E. D. Sassoon & Co., 2,000 bales cotton T. Yuasa.

FOR MOGI.

Luzon Maru (s) 500 bales cotton T. Yuasa.

FOR KOBE.

Yamata Maru (s) 44 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha, 700 bales cotton Gaddum & Co.

Kirin Maru (s) 300 bales cotton N. Rajaram & Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Kirin Maru from Yokaichi Agents, N. Y. Kaisha.—38 cases medicine, 13 cases wine, 2 bundles wermouth, 192 bundles 36 cases brandy 382 cases camphor, 40 cases camphor oil, 50 cases bangles, 190 cases glass bottles, 29 bales soda water bottles, 1 case bricks, 6 cases quinine, 5 cases cognac, 102 bags arecanuts, 7 cases marble work, 3 cases watches, 14 cases saffron, 2 cases perfumery, 6 cases copper thread, 50 cases cockinella, 28 bars zinc, 2 bags copper, 25 bundles brass sheets 2 cases leather belt, 225 cases beer, 50 cases sulphur, 15 cases chalk stick, 2 cases beads, 2 cases 6 packages paint, 22 cases soap, 9 cases peppermint oil, 550 cases cassia, 9 cases confectionary 353 cases pine apples, 2 bundles canes, 87 bundles gum benjamin, 35 baskets gambier, 24 bags nutmegs, 15 bags long pepper, 300 bags ginger, 791 bags betelnuts, 3 854 bags sugar, 177 cases enamelledware, 49 cases porcelainware, 829 bags rill, 1 case leather goods, 1,350 rolls 20 pieces earthenware, 225 cases glass chimney, 590 bags sags flour 737 cases tea, 1 case oil, 2 cases chocolate, 1 case umbrella, 3 cases carpets, 63 cases mixed tissue 30 cases silk goods, 149 cases cotton goods, 205 cases silk yarn, 143 bales cotton drill, 88 bales shirting, 415 bales sheeting 45 vases cotton yarn, 1 case oil cloth, 9 cases gold thread, 380 pieces planks, 438 bundles rattans.

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THE LAW OF LIMITATION.

Being an Exhaustive and Critical Commentary on the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, with full references to Indian and English Authorities.

BY

K. J. RUSTOMJI, Bar-at-Law,

Honorsman of the Council of Legal Education.

Most favourably received by the Bench as well as by the Bar. The following are som of the opinions received.—

Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Kt., K.C.I.E., Chief Justice of Bengal:—Already I have had occasion to use your work on Limitation, and I have found it of great help.

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HOW LIQUID FIRE IS USED.

ENEMY'S MURDEROUS FLAME-THROWING INSTRUMENTS.

The following despatch from the "Eye-Witness" with the British Expeditionary Force, issued in London on July 2, gives particulars of the murderous flame-throwing implements the Germans are using in the trenches.

(Later than the Mail.)

The lull in the fighting has continued though the enemy are very busy strengthening their defences at different points in the line, at some places continuing the work all night.

On the night of Thursday, June 24, in front of Messines, a party of about twenty Germans advanced to make a bomb attack on a section of our trenches, but the men did not follow their officer, who was bayoneted on our parapet.

On June 25 our artillery silenced three German guns and blew down a house sheltering a fourth. The only development on the following day was an increase in shelling all along our front. La Bassee church, for months so familiar a landmark in front of our right, is gradually disappearing. The Germans so far have knocked down the front and part of the roof.

The only incidents recorded for several days past are such as are connected with mining and aviation. This is due to the fact that in the stage to which the war on land has now arrived there are periods when operations are perforce confined to action below and above the surface of the ground. In this development there is some resemblance to the naval tactics of the moment, which are to a great extent restricted to the employment of dirigibles and aeroplanes above the sea and submarines and torpedoes below water.

THE UNDERGROUND WAR.

The enemy is by no means backward in carrying on the subterranean struggle waged during intervals between the major operations. Though the results of this blind fighting are usually known, it is sometimes impossible to ascertain the details of its actual course.

It has been reported that the Germans are again using "flamenwerfer" or engines for throwing burning liquid. There is evidence that they contemplated the employment of burning liquids quite early in the war, if not before.

In Note 32 of the 2nd Army dated October 16, 1914, at Saint-Quentin, the following instructions were published under the heading "Arms at the disposal of pioneers for fighting at close quarters":—

Flame projectors (flamenwerfer), which are very similar to portable fire-extinguishers, are worked by specially trained pioneers, and throw a liquid which at once catches fire spontaneously. The jet of fire has an effective range of thirty metres. The effect is immediate and deadly, and the great heat developed forces the enemy back a long way.

As they burn for one and a half or two minutes, and can be stopped whenever necessary, short isolated jets of flame are advisable, so that one charge is sufficient to spray several objectives.

Flame projectors will be mainly employed in street and house-to-house fighting, and will be kept in readiness at the place from which the attack starts.

The following is an extract from a captured letter:—

If you take any prisoners kill them at once, there is not sufficient here for us to eat, let alone having to share our slender resources with all these unfortunate foreigners, especially the English.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 19.

Both the branches of the Monsoon remain weak, but the depression in the Bay is slightly more marked. Rainfall has increased in Burma, north-east India and has continued west of the peninsula. There have also been a few falls in the rest of Northern India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Mysore and Malabar; local in Burma, Bihar, Kashmir, Central India east, in Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad and Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Bengal, Orissa, United Provinces, north Punjab, east Baluchistan, Central Provinces, Konkan, south-east Madras and north Madras coast.

The principal amounts are:—Victoria Point two inches; Lashio one; Cox's Bazar two; Dinajpur one and a half; Daltanganj one; Purnea three; Patna and Murree one and a half; Rawalpindi three-quarters; Harnai one and a half; Pendra one; Cochin and Trivandrum three; Ootacamund, Bangalore and Bellary one; Nellore three-quarters.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall in west United Provinces and central parts of the country.

Arabian Sea report:—The mail steamer reports normal monsoon in the west Arabian Sea, but in the centre and east the monsoon is decidedly weak.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 19th of July, 1915.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	96.8	81.2	67	..	6	..
Do. (18th)	95.1	88.3	80	..	..	0.05
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	93.3	87.6	76	..	0	−0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	103.5	89.2	57	..	0.59	−0.01
Rawalpindi	99.5	72.0	60	0.07	6.19	−3.28
Lahore	106.2	87.4	50	..	3.98	−3.12
Hissar	104.8	80.9	49	..	2.25	..
Ambala	154.7	84.3	74	..	2.70	−5.90
Delhi	96.8	83.5	73	..	3.75	−5.05
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	100.4	81.0	82	0.20	5.42	−2.31
Mainpuri	86.3	81.1	81	..	3.13	−4.78
Jhansi	101.9	84.8	60	..	5.76	−6.42
Cawnpore	95 2	79.7	85	..	7.07	−1.25
Allahabad	97.1	77.5	81	0.10	10.75	−0.52
SIND AND RAJPUTANA	114.1	83.8	65	..	0	−0.80
Jacobabad	97.3	82.2	80	..	0.07	−2.75
Karachi	103.0	85.4	58	..	0.99	−5.90
Ajmer	102.5	88.1	67	..	1.23	−5.81
Jaipore	108.6	86.3	50	..	1.65	−8.07
Kotah						
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTEAL INDIA WEST—	92.6	79.0	72	..	1.85	−3.92
Bhuj	85.8	81.1	79	1.02	3.21	−4.09
Dwarka	84.3	81.1	83	..	4.35	−2.82
Veraval	85.6	76.8	78	..	4.80	−6.64
Rajkot	90.4	77.8	84	0.39	6.72	−0.22
Bhavnagar Para	91.1	80.3	75	0.02	12.12	−6.80
Surat	98.7	81.2	73	..	4.47	−4.29
Ahmedabad	101.9	82.4	7	..	2.23	−5.23
Deesa	99.8	80.5	81	..	5.80	−3.22
Neemuch	98.1	78.1	77	..	4.80	−6.95
Indore						
CENTRAL PROVINCES—	95.7	81.1	76	..	14.30	−4.20
Jubbulpore	95.0	77.0	62	..	6.79	7.97
Saugor	95.9	80.8	67	..	10.72	−4.51
Hoshangabad	99.4	80.5	82	..	10.66	0.15
Khandwa	101 0	77.5	74	0.01	6.74	−4.90
Akola	98.9	80.5	67	..	6.48	−6.31
Amraoti	97.1	80.8	73	..	11.91	−6.01
Nagpur	95.1	80.0	76	..	11.36	−7.06
Chanda	96.2	75.6	77	0.63	9.80	−6.94
Raipur						
KONKAN—	86.0	76.4	91	0.31	44.01	7.58
Bombay	85.3	78.1	86	0.04	39.66	−12.02
Ratnagiri	84 6	77.4	87	0.02	44.24	−5.99
Mormugao	83.4	76.5	89	0.01	45.46	−19.37
Karwar						
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malegaon	89.6	68.7	81	0.30	9.04	1.79
Ahmednagar	88.4	69.9	77	0.25	18.34	9.33
Poona	90.6	74.0	92	0.05	8.76	1.29
Sholapur	98.4	72.8	81	..	3.09	−1.68
Bijapur	79.1	66.2	95	..	13.39	−4.41
Belgaum	91.9	70.9	79	0.16	14.54	5.58
Ahmedabad	92.7	76.8	68	..	9.30	−1.38
Nizamabad (Indur)	89.8	76.4	85	..	13.13	5.30
Hyderabad						
MALABAR AND CEYLON	81.6	74.1	85	0.56	41.31	−21.15
Mangalore	78.0	74.7	95	0.20	39.04	−14.39
Calicut	79.2	73.7	90	2.06	47.24	4.84
Cochin	83.1	75.6	88	0.02	15.61	4 45
Colombo						
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—	91.3	80.0	88	..	13.56	5.05
Masulipatam	91.1	73.6	84	0.59	8 17	5.21
Bellary	92.4	78.6	81	..	8.41	2.89
Cuddapah	87.3	75.6	91	0.57	7.13	2.89
Madras	80.4	66.9	95	0.88	9.38	3.97
Bangalore	84.0	71.5	84	..	4.97	2.58
Coimbatore	86.2	76.4	73	..	3.82	1.71
Trichinopoly	79.6	73.9	86	0.55	2.84	0.39
Negapatam						

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS	24hours to 8a.m. of 19th July 1915.	Total since June1st 1915.	June 1st to 19th July 1914.	June 1st to 19th July 1913.
Colaba [Observatory] ..	0.31	44 01	23.23	51.61
Fort [St. George Hospital] ..	0.30	42.39	26 23	61 21
Esplanade[Gokuldas Tej. Hosp.]	0.24	42.63	26 45	60.27
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0 10	48.55	28.23	62.91

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 36,95, 205-6-11 12th Instalment from Dharwar Rs. 1,600-0-0, H. H. The Thakore Saheb of Rajkote for July Rs. 750, Rup Kunwar Sahiba sister of H. H. The Maharaja of Idar (for the Lady Hardinge War Hospital) Rs. 500, Public of Junagadh State upto 30th June 1915 Rs. 4515, Subscriptions from Godhra Rs. 352-12-0, The Persian Amateur Club through Mr. Merwan B. Irani Rs. 311, Public of Porebunder State Rs. 102-4-0, Talukdars of Kukad, Taluka Gogho Rs. 60, Royal Amateurs Rs. 50-8-0, "P. S. M." Rs. 50, Subscriptions through Wadhwan Thandar Rs. 42, Chairman Board of Directors G. E. Institute, Dadar Rs. 33-11-0, H. B. Katrack Esq., Rajkote for July Rs. 15, Hormusji D. Shroff Esq. Rs. 15, Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Gahilwad Rs. 12, and Sums below Rs. 10 Rs. 9-14-0. Total Rs. 36,99,590-12-11.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 19th July, 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.75in. of rain. Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is generally in excess; night temperature is also above normal at Multan, Lahore and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Agra reports 0.20in. of rain and Allahabad 0.10in. Skies are moderately clouded. Day temperature is in excess in the extreme western and southern districts; night temperature is also above normal at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual and both day and night temperatures are in excess in Rajputana. Day temperature is above normal also in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West. —Bhavnagar-Para reports 0.39in. of rain. Skies are lightly clouded in north Gujarat and moderately clouded elsewhere. Temperature is in excess in Gujarat and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur reports 6.83in. of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess.

The Konkan.—Bombay reports 0.31in. of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been fairly general in the north Bombay Deccan and local in north Hyderabad; Ahmednagar has had 0.30in., Poona 0.25in. and Aurangabad 0.16in. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Day temperature is in excess in the northern half of the division.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has decreased in Kathiawar, the Konkan and north Malabar. It has been nearly general in Malabar and on the south Madras coast, fairly general in the north Bombay Deccan and local in Mysore, the Madras Deccan and north Hyderabad, while some showers have occurred in the Puniab, the United and the Central Provinces, Kathiawar and the Konkan. Conditions off the west Kathiawar coast appear to have become settled.

Nearly general rain is likely in Malabar, fairly general rain in the Madras Deccan, local rain in the Konkan and south-east Madras and some showers on the north Madras coast and in the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, the Central and the United Provinces and the Punjab. A few showers may occur in east Rajputana.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may be comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 9th July 1915, was 29.885 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparision at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 18th July, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 5 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr ..	29 693 inches.
Temperature of Air	82.3 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.1 ,,
Dew Point	78.0 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.869 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	8.4 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	86.0 ,,
Minimum do. do.	78.6 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SSE,S,WSW.
Movement of Wind	186 Miles
Fall of Rain	0.07 inches
Total fall during month	3.66 ,,
Do. do. year	45.17 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 19th July	0.25 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still

Day of week.	Day of Month.	High Water: Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	Month.	Low Water: Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	July.	h m	ft. in	July	h. m.	ft. in
Mo.	19	m 3 46	25 8	19	m 9 10	19 3
		8 42a	26 9		10 7a	17 5
Tu.	20	m 4 48	25 5	20	m 10 11	20 4
		8 10a	26 2		11 7a	17 2
W.	21	m 5 3	25 6	21	m 11 33a	21 2
		5 28a	25 7			
Th.	22	m 7 30	25 10	22	m 0 18	16 10
		6 47a	25 8		1 17a	21 6
Fr.	23	m 8 51	26 9	23	m 1 31	16 4
		10a	25 3		2 42a	21 0
Sat.	24	m 9 52	27 10	24	m 2 37	15 9
		9 22a	25 9		3 50a	20 1
Sun.	25	m 10 41	28 9	25	m 3 35	15 3
		10 25a	26 5		4 42a	19 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

July	Sunrise	Sunset.
,, 19 (Monday)	,, 6h 10m.	,, 7h. 19m
,, 20 (Tuesday)	,, 6h.11m.	,, 7h. 18m
,, 21 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 11m.	,, 7h. 18m
,, 22 (Thursday)	,, 6h.12m.	,, 7h. 18m
,, 23 (Friday)	,, 6h. 12m.	,, 7h. 18m
,, 24 (Saturday)	,, 6h.12m.	,, 7h. 17m
,, 25 (Sunday)	,, 6h.13m.	,, 7h. 17m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter, July 4th141m, 24-2m. a.m.; Apogee, 8th, 4-3h. p.m.; New Moon.12th, 3h. 0-8m. p.m.; First Quarter, 20th, 2h. 38-8m. a.m. Perigee, 24th, 10-9h. a.m.; Full Moon, 26th, 5h.41-0m. p.m

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General Debility / Starved Nerves / Bre... lessn... / ...ath- ...ess / Palpi- tation

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Pallor / Depression / Exh... / ...naemic.

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In Anæmia the whole body suffers, because the rich red... upon which the well-being of the whole body depends is lack... The system then becomes weakened and debilitated, the nerv... are starved, the heart is overworked. The result is Lack of Energy, Depression, Paleness of Lips and Cheeks, Breathlessness and Exhaustion after slight Exertion. To remove these symptoms the blood must be enriched and strengthened—and the simplest, most pleasant and economical way to do this is to take IRON 'JELLOIDS.'

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SOME REGIMENTAL PETS.

The adoption of mascots in the army is not mysterious, writes Mr. George Bigwood in the "Manchester Guardian." The man who steps from civil into military life lives in an atmosphere which at first seems totally to disconnect him from all the habits and the pleasures of his former life. He is bound at every turn by regulations which must be obeyed. His whole environment has changed to such an extent as to encourage him to turn his thoughts to something outside the military life which may share that life with him. This is a natural trait, says the writer, and it is satisfied largely by the adoption, collectively, of animals as regimental pets. By way of appeasing the authorities they are called mascots.

"BOBBIE."

Soldiers and sailors have always shown a great fondness for dogs, and while it is impossible to let each man in either service have his own pet, no objection has been raised to the adoption of a regimental pet since Queen Victoria recognised and decorated the famous dog "Bobbie" of the 66th Foot (2nd Battalion Berkshire Regiment) when, in 1881 that regiment returned from Afghanistan. Dogs usually travel with the regiment to which they belong. "Bobbie" went through the Afghan campaign and was wounded, and when the regiment returned home Queen Victoria satisfied that by honouring the dog she would also do honour to the regiment, decorated the dog with the Afghan medal, at Osborne.

"THE ROYAL GOATS."

The regimental goat of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers is an ancient institution. The custom of marching with a goat at the head of the regiment dates back for one hundred years, hence the regimental nicknames of "The Nanny Goates" and "The Royal Goats." When the Welsh Fusiliers returned home from foreign service in 1834 the Colonel applied to King William IV. to be allowed to have the regimental goat officially recognised, a request which was readily granted. The origin of the practice of having as mascot a regimental goat, with the regimental badge and shield and garlands on its horns and led at the head of the drums, is not known. Donkin, a military writer of the last century, says that at Boston before the American War, a drummerboy who was bestride the goat—a practice thereafter discontinued—was flung upon the mess table and killed by an undisciplined goat when marching round the table with the drums at the ceremony of distributing the leeks on St. David's Night. When the Welsh Fusiliers went to the war they took their goat with them. In the fighting at Ypres the goat strayed out of the trenches to get a meal of fresh grass. The Germans were also in search of a good meal, and it was shot by them. That night the enemy (according to the story of a wounded soldier) made an attempt to capture the dead goat for food. Twelve of them were shot for leaving their cover on such an errand, and eventually the body of "Major" was brought back to the British trenches and was buried with military honours. The goat was only two years old, and was brought from Malta. The King has since presented the regiment with a goat from Windsor Park.

PET BEARS.

The 17th Lancers, the bluejackets of the Magnificent, and the Canadians have shown a fondness for bears. "Lizzie," of the 17th Lancers, was a great favourite with that regiment. Her mother was shot in Cashmere by Prince Adolphus of Teck, who brought the cub to Lucknow, where the regiment was at that time stationed, and gave her as a present to the troops. Shortly afterards the cub was lost for a year. One day a man visited the camp with a performing bear, which was recognised as "Lizzie." Since that time the cub remained with the Lancers, with whom she came to England in 1889. The bear of the Magnificent was first obtained, when three months old, by Admiral Heneage when in Juno Island, Alaska. It was presented to the ship's company of the Anson, who took it with them when they were transferred to the Empress of India, and later to their new quarters on the Magnificent.

A BOY MASCOT.

John Marshall, a drummer boy, was for a long time the mascot of the Coldstream Guards. John Marshall was picked up near the New Forest during the manœuvres there in 1893. When following the troops he had lost his way. Inquiries were made with a view to restoring the lad to his parents. It was discovered, however, that he was an orphan, and the officers placed him in the Gordon Boys' Home at Woking. At this institution John Marshall learned to play the cornet, and he was one of the most popular members of the Gordon Boys' Band. The officers of the Coldstreams never lost sight of him, and as the governors of the school gave him such a good character the officers took him into the battalion as drummer. The men called him their mascot.

STRAY ANIMALS.

In Captain Basil Hall's "Voyages and Travels" is the story of the untimely fate of "Shakings," the midshipman's dog of the old Leander, in whose memory all the officers' dogs on board were put into mourning by the midshipmen by means of strips of black cloth which the lads tied round the animals' forelegs. A British ship now operating in the Dardanelles claims an island hog which bears the name of Dennis as its mascot. In the larger number of cases dogs are selected as regimental pets. The Canadians have brought with them a bear and some dogs. The Canadian Highlanders have their regimental "Mac," a Newfoundland dog; another Canadian regiment is preceded on the march by a bulldog. The South Wales Borderers have a gnu, a kind of antelope; the Cornwalls have as mascot a Great Dane, and the Irish Guards a wolfhound.

"One of the goats kept for providing milk for the Indians," writes a man of the Black Watch, "strayed into the firing line, and was terrified when the shells began to burst. It ran this way and that way without seeming to find its way back, and each time it failed its terror seemed to increase. Its cries were pitiful. Suddenly the dark figure of a Sikh rose above the trenches and dashed out into the deadly shower. He was seen by the Germans, and they rained bullets on him, as well as the bursting shells. The Sikh reached the goat and was leading it back when a shell killed both."

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	Rs.	a.	p.
230 Volt D. C. Desk Fans 16″ (Fixed)	45	0	0
„ „ „ „ „ 12″ („)	35	0	0
„ „ „ „ „ 16″ (Oscillating)	70	0	0
„ „ „ „ „ 12″ (Oscillating)	60	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Desk Fans 16″ (Fixed)	50	0	0
„ „ „ „ „ 12″ („)	38	0	0
„ „ „ „ „ 16″ (Oscillating)	75	0	0
„ „ „ „ „ 12″ („)	63	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 60″ Sweep with Four wooden blades ..	95	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 36″ Sweep with Three wooden blades ..	60	0	0

CROMPTONS BOMBAY Ltd.

35-37, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

COMMERCIAL.

INDIA'S GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

The opportunity offered by the war for wresting from German hands the firm grip obtained by the enemy on most branches of Indian commerce and the internal trade of the country has been readily recognised both by the Government of India and the several Chambers of Commerce. Exhibitions have been to demonstrate to the public the different goods heretofore imported from Germany and Austria, but which can be manufactured—in equal quality and quantity—in India itself. In addition to articles mainly purchased by the native population, there are great industries, such as sugar, paper and glass, in which the British manufacturer would prove a most formidable rival to the foreigner, if the former would only adopt some of the methods of skilful organisation so successfully practised by the latter.

Instead, however, of coming forward to seize the golden opportunity now afforded by the disappearance of the stranger from within our gates, companies concerned in the expansion of the industries referred to—and others of later creation yet capable of achieving financial prosperity in the near future—display a strange reluctance to enter the field of competition. For instance, the leading tobacco-manufacuring firm has suspended operations in a fresh field, where everything pointed to an increase of business and a corresponding rise in the yearly dividends; another firm, which broke new ground in southern India and had started a promising trade in vegetable tallow and other products of the cocoa-nut palm, although possessed of a monopoly and after overcoming satisfactorily the initial difficulties of factory building and installation of machinery, closed down work almost immediately after the declaration of hostilities in Europe.

THE UP-COUNTRY PURCHASER.

In the retail trade, also, it is disappointing to compare the alacrity with which american and Japanese merchants have recognised the altered situation and are hastening to secure for the sale of their commodities markets in which until quite recently Germany reigned almost predominant. One cannot insist too frequently, or too strongly, on the urgent necessity for the British commercial world to rid itself of the two chief obstacles which hinder its branch dealings with India. The services of far more attractive agents should be enlisted to give correct views of trade in its various branches and less reliance should be placed on Consular reports, based on knowledge of seaport cities and containing scant information about the up-country purchaser—the true source of profit where Indian markets are concerned. Manufacturers at home should divest themselves of the stubborn conservatism which leads them to supply articles of the shape, quality or colour deemed best in their opinion, but which are viewed in an opposite light by Oriental customers.

The readiness of the German to adapt himself to the requirements of the Indian buyer has been a potent factor in winning popularity for goods made in Germany or Austria. At the present moment the stock in the majority of up-country shops has come from the Continent, not Great Britain—a disagreeable fact only accounted for by German wares being cheaper and nearly—if, admittedly, not quite—of as good value as those turned out by British or Indian manufacturing firms. Government might spend money less profitably than by subsidising certain industries until the British investor is educated to the worth and stability of shares in Indian factories and mills. Were this suggestion given a trial, one would no longer hear of paper imported from Sweden, of sugar from Java being required to supplement the turn-out of Rosa and other large Indian factories, or of Japanese brewers flooding the Calcutta market with light beer, destined to replace the Pilsener which patriotism forbids us to drink any longer. Were people in the United Kinglom properly instructed respecting the real state of Indian trade, those silly suspicions would vanish which now hinder the investment of money in undertakings intended to develop the vast natural wealth of India and recapture the up-country markets.

IGNORANCE OF INDIA.

The duty of instructing the British public on this subject is a difficult one, no doubt, but might be effected with the assistance of the Press. Ignorance of India and its commercial possibilities might gradually be overcome by articles in the magazines and daily and weekly journals, setting forth facts in sober style, but in such a way as to leave no question of their genuine character. It may be urged that—supposing India offers such favourable prospects—why do not Hindu and Mahomedan capitalists avail themselves of the opportunity for simultaneously increasing their stores of rupees and benefitting their native land. The answer to this pertinent query is easily given. Eastern dislike of entrusting money to outside agencies and the shock given to public confidence by the failure of—and subsequent revelations relating to—some Indian banks, have accentuated fears of this sort. Principles of co-operation are just beginning to be understood and appreciated in India, and it is scarcely reasonable to expect the mercantile and monied classes to engage in novel forms of enterprise in which the methods folowed would be out of date and of place. Lack of capital is a great obstacle to the speedy expansion of Indian trade, and some time must elapse, one fears, before the richer classes invest money in companies or firms. At all events, for years to come, European management and supervision are essential to success.

INSUFFICIENCY OF CAPITAL.

How often one hears of a concern doomed to practical extinction because of the adoption of senseless methods. A firm of brokers, either in Calcutta or Bombay, consent to nurse the infant scheme, usually one based on perfectly legitimate hopes and calculated to become eventually a paying concern. When the factory is built and the plant installed, and before a start in manufacturing can be made, shareholders learn with dismay that the funds are well-nigh exhausted. In a dilemma of this kind—familiar to commercial circles in India—more funds have to be raised from banks or other sources, and the new venture is launched laden with debt which it will take years to clear off, and which means starving the machine-room and cutting down expenses in every direction, while shareholders grumble at the position in the market quotations occupied by their property. Labour can be procured as abundantly and as cheaply in India as any part of the world, but want of capital remains a serious drawback to that increase of trade and manufacturing industries which would otherwise take place and bring the country to the front as a land blessed with plenty of raw material, and merely awaiting money and men to develop its natural wealth with marvellous rapidity. "Time and tide wait for no man." The present is certainly an auspicious moment for regaining lost ground as regards British trade with India, and from diverting the Pactolean stream of handsome annual profits from German channels into the hands of dwellers in India and their friends and allies in Great Britain.—"The Indiaman."

INDIAN WHEAT SCHEME.

The President of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries has reappointed as follows the Indian Wheat Committee, appointed by his predecessor, to supervise the arrangements in England connected with the scheme introduced by a Notification of the Government of India, dated March 25, for the shipment of wheat from India to the United Kingdom on Government account:—

The Right Hon. F. D. Acland, M. P. Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, (chairman).

Mr. R. H. Rew, C.B. (Board of Agriculture and Fisheries) (deputy chairman).

Mr. J. M. Keynes (his Majesty's Treasury).

Sir George Saltmarsh (The Baltic).

Sir Lionel Abrahams, K.C.B. (India Office).

Mr. T. H. Middleton, C.B. (Board of Agriculture and Fisheries).

Mr. J. A. Hubback (India Office).

Mr. H. D. Vigor (Board of Agriculture and Fisheries) (secretary).

The Department of Statistics has published the wheat exports out of India and imports into the ports of Karachi, Bombay and Calcutta from up-country for the week ended May 15. In round numbers the total exports abroad were 32,000 tons, as against 13,000 tons for the corresponding week of 1914, and 40,000 tons the average for the same period of the three previous years. The exports of wheat from April 1 to May 15 were approximately 80,000 tons—an increase of 148 per cent. (32,000 tons) on the corresponding period of last year. The total imports from up-country into the ports by rail, river, etc., for the week ended May 15 were in round numbers 56,000 tons, as against 20,000 tons for the corresponding period of last year and 54,000 tons, the average for the same period of the three previous years. The imports into the ports by rail, river, etc., from April 1 to May 15 were 195,000 tons, an increase of 159 per cent. on the total imports of last year (75,000 tons). By far the largest exports abroad for the week were from Karachi.

A Zymole Trokey is a pleasant thing to dissolve in your mouth. It stops coughing, relieves hoarseness, and is a good throat antiseptic. B-8

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

JAVA SUGAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

London, July 17th.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta August-October	19/1½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi August-October	19/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta August-October	21/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi August-October	21/7½

London 16th:—Java Sugars unchanged.

Calcutta Linseed Value July-August 56

Linseed Calcutta Sellers July-August 55/

BY MAIL.

Bombay, July 19th,

On the 29th June, The Bank of England issued the following notice:—

"£ 5,000 Sovereigns released on account Crown apents for the colonies straits settlements note Guarantee Fund-Gold portion."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 19.

The market this morning was steady with new Broach quoted at Rs. 240. There was a fair demand for new Broach and Akola from the bazaar but sellers were scarce and no business of any importance was reported.

In the afternoon the market opened easy and new Broach stood at 238½, but subsequently recovered and remained fairly steady at 239 which price was also quoted at Colaba. Ready cotton was in fair demand especially for Berar and Khandeish styles.

We quote:—

Fine Broach July 214.
Fine Bengal July 161.
Fine Akola July 189½.

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Good Broach April 239½.
Fully Good Bengal January 182½.
Fine Akola January 207.

Messrs. PATEL BROTHERS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F. G.	Good.	Delivery
M. G. Broach ..	..	..	240	Apr. 25'16
M. G. „ ..	213	..	..	July 1915
M. G. Bengals (Ky. terms) ..	188/9	183	..	Jan. 25'16
H. G. Rajputana (Ky. terms) ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab (Ky. terms) ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Akola, Khgm. ..	..	..	..	Jan. 25'16
M G Mathia ..	207/8	..	..	..
H.G. Bhagalkote..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bijapore ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandwa & Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpore ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Yeotmal ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomrawatee description ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola, Khgm., Fair Staple ..	189½	..	..	July 1915
Saw Ginned Berar ..	..	..	212	Do.
H. G. Westerns ..	..	..	180	Do.
M. G. Westerns ..	..	..	188	Do.
M. G. Miraj ..	..	..	212	Do.
M. G. Compta. ..	..	..	210	Do.
„ Bengals ..	160	..	..	Do.
„ Do. ..	163	..	..	Sept. 1915
„ Akola Khgm.	191½	..	..	Do.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 17 July, 1915.—

Cotton	1,717 Bales
Wheat	5,923 cwts.
Linseed	3 428 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	925 „
Ginjellyseed	183 „
Poppyseed	3 „
Groundnuts	5,183 „
Castorseed	5,611 „
Rice	3,774 „
Myrabollams	390 „
Cottonseed	9,268 „
Mowraseed	478 „
Gram	669 „
Joowar	2 052 „
Barley	1,819 „

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.
White Pessi 85 per cent. ... Rs. 6-11-3, R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi ... Rs. 6-13, R. D. per cwt.

Linseed.
Ready ... Rs. 7-9, B. T. per cwt.
Forward Sept. ... Rs. 8-7-9, R. D. per cwt.

Rapeseed.
Brown Cawnpore ... Rs. 6-4 B. T. per cwt.
Brown Etawah ... Rs. 6-5 B. T. per cwt.
Brown Katni ... Rs. 7-4, B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujerat ... Rs. 7-5, B. T. per cwt.

Poppyseed.
Ready ... Rs. 7-4, R. D. per cwt.

Groundnuts.
Bengals ... Rs. 36-8, R. T. per candy.
Mowraseed ... Rs. 3-15, R. D. per cwt.

Castorseed.
Ready ... Rs. 6-8-6, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed ... Rs. 2-14, R. D. per cwt.

Teelseed.
Bold White 85 per cent. ... Rs. 44 B. T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready .. 1s. 3 27-32d. to 1s. 3 13-16d
D. D. Mail ... 1s. 3 27-32d.
T. T. Forward ... 1s. 3 27-32d. from 16th August.

Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready ... 1s. 4 5-32d.
Do. do. Forward ... 1s. 4 3-16d. Aug.
Do. 4 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 7-32d.
Francs 3 m-s do. ... 185½ nominal
66 d-s Hong-Kong ... 130¾
Do. Shanghai ... 166
60 d-s Yokohama ... 151¼

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-12-6
Australian Do.	24-5-6
Bombay Do.	24-2-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-12-0
English Dragons	15-1-6
Silver ex-duty Ready	58-5-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 19.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened firm to-day but later on owing to selling pressure the rates sagged a little. Operations in Tata Iron and Steel shares were recorded on a large scale to-day and in the morning a slight advance over Saturday's quotations was noticed but at the close a slight set back took place.

In Mill shares for August delivery Davids were placed at Rs. 551½ in the morning but closed at Rs. 545.

Fazulbhai opened at Rs. 387½ but at the close declined to Rs. 381½.

Standards were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 920 to Rs. 930.

Madhavji opened at Rs. 1,122½, declined to Rs 1,105 but at the close stood at Rs. 1,110.

Currimbhai were quoted at Rs. 180 Indore Malwas at Rs. 178¾. Finlays at Rs. 253¾ and Swans at Rs. 190.

Crescent improved to Rs. 91¼.

Bombay Electric Tram Company ordinary shares stood unchanged at Rs. 203.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares were placed at Rs. 922½ and Rs. 925.

Tata Hydro Electric ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 1,092½.

Gujrat Railway shares were placed at Rs. 100 X. D. (old Issue), Central Provinces at Rs. 113½ X. D., Tapti Valleys at Rs. 562½ and Mandra Bhons at Rs. 72½.

New Moffussil Press Co. shares were quoted at Rs. 772½ and Port Canvings at Rs. 785.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares opened at Rs. 106 but closed at Rs. 104. Deferred opened at Rs. 207 declined to Rs. 201½ but closed at Rs. 203.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done at Rs. 89½.

4 per cent. Municipal Bonds were placed at Rs. 98¼.

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU AND CO.'S CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., writing from London on June 24th say:—

GOLD.

The gold movements record again a substantial balance against the Bank of England.

The following amounts were received by the Bank:—

June 17th £120,000 in sovereigns released on Egyptian account.
June 18th £10,000 in bar gold.
June 18th £75,000 in sovereigns released on Miscellaneous account.
June 21st £160,000 in sovereigns released on Egyptian account.
June 21st £250 000 in sovereigns released on Miscellaneous account.
June 23rd £868,000 in bar gold.

Withdrawals were made as under:—

June 17th £654,000 in foreign gold coin.
June 18th £524,000 in foreign gold coin.
June 18th £427,000 in sovereigns set aside on account of Argentina.
June 19th £684,000 in sovereigns set aside on account of Argentina.
June 19th £524,000 in foreign gold coin.
June 21st £524 000 in foreign gold coin.
June 22nd £43,000 in foreign gold coin.

During the week the net reduction amounted to £1,857,000.

Appended for the purpose of comparison are figures relating to the gold outputs of Rhodesia and West Africa—

MAY 1915.

Rhodesia £318, 898.
West Africa 142, 123.

MAY 1914.

Rhodesia 230, 062.
West Africa £145 227.

APRIL 1915.

Rhodesia £315, 541.
West Africa £149,978.

SILVER.

The tone of the market has been less robust, and the reason is simple.

For some time past, America has been curtailing supplies to quite modest proportions. Whether this was done in order to accommodate a market, so ill provided with buyers as it has been or not, the result was to create an artificial feeling of confidence, and by compelling inactivity, to maintain prices.

Now, however, the supplies are more plentiful, the shyness of buyers has not failed to be felt, and prices have fallen away but, at the same time, the market has gained in life and animation.

The quotation rose from 23 5/16d. to 23 3/8d. on the 18th instant, remained at that figure the following day, but eased away daily until 23 1/8d. was recorded yesterday—the lowest price since March 4th last. A slight recovery to 23 3/16d. ensued to-day.

A fair crop of orders came to hand from the Indian Bazaars, and a certain amount of support was received from China, at the lower level reached.

An interesting item from the "Northern Miner" of Ontario is appended:—

"Perhaps the most significant fact about the shipment of the richest car (in gross ounces and to the ton) that ever left the marvellous camp of Cobalt, is that it has been stopped from ore bodies that were not known to exist last year. That is to say, that the millions of ounces that have been put into sight in the new vein system of the Temiskaming will go far to restore the balance which is year by year setting against the camp. It is not to be expected that these silver windfalls will maintain the production of the camp year to year, but they will stay the decline of the camp from a rapid decay to a healthy and vigorous old age."

An Indian Currency Return for the 15th instant gave details as follow—in lakhs of Rupees:—

Notes in Circulation 63 04.
Reserve in Silver Coin 33, 64.
Gold Coin and Bullion 7, 75.
Gold in England 7, 65.

The stock in Bombay consists of 5,700 bars, as compared with 5,800 last week.

A shipment of 370 000 ozs. has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong.

Quotations for Bar Silver p. oz. std.

June 18, 23 3/8 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
June 19, 23 3/8 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
June 21, 23 5/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
June 22, 23 1/4 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
June 23, 23 1/8 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
June 24, 23 3/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Average for the week 23.270 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bar Gold p. oz. std. 77/9.
French Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.
U. S. A. Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.

The quotation to-day for cash silver is 1/8d. below that fixed a week ago.

Nervous and run down women are greatly benefitted by Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It never fails to restore the lost energy and vitality necessary to women. 12

BANKS.

Name and Amount paid up.	Face value.	Div Paid.	Last Div % p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank ..	100	Jan.-July	18%	356
Alliance Bk. of Simla, Ltd. ..	100	Jan.-Aug.	14%	285
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50 ..	100	Feb.-July	7%	55½C.D.
Bank of Bombay ..	500	..	15%	1,585X.D.
Bank of Bengal ..	500	Jan.-July.	16%	1,735X.D.
Bank of India Rs. 50	100	Feb.-July	6%	57C.D.
Bank of Madras ..	500	do.	12%	1,430
B'bay Merchants Bk Ltd., Rs. 20 ..	100	do.	..	2
Central Bk. of India Rs. 25 ..	50	..	4%	20
Central Co-op Bk., Rs. 25 ..	50	..	6%	..
Poona Bk (Old Issue) Rs. 30 ..	100	June.	10%	Nom.
(New Issue) Rs. 15 ..	100	do.	..	Nom.
Punjab National Bk. ..	100	..	11½%	170
Standard Bk. O 50	100	Jan.-July.	Nil.	6
P 50	100	do.	Nil	25
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£			
Chartered Bank ..	20	Oct.-April.	15%	£62½
Eastern Bank Ld. £4	£10	March.	5%	5¾
Mercantile Bank ..				
£ 12½ A ..	25	..	8%	£22
12½ B ..	25	..	8%	£54
Hongkong and Shanghai Bk. Corporation	$125	Feb.-Aug.	33%	36
National Bank. of India £12½ ..	£25	Sept.-Mar.	16%	32
				£1

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last half Year Div.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	May.	Nil.	725
Bhimani Cotton Mill	100	..	3	90
Bo. Cotton Manufg.	500	Nil.	..	105
Bo. Dyeing and Mg. Company ..	250	..	20	680
Bombay United ..	250	..	10	290
Century ..	100	May-Nov.	7	200
Central India O ..	500	May-Nov.	45	1,830
Central India P ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	5%	475
China ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	30	390
Colaba Land & Mill .	700	..	50	1,320
Connaught ..	300	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	100
Coorla ..	1,000	do.	Yr. 50	425
Crescent ..	100	April.	5	91¼
Carrimbhoy ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	do.	172½
David ..	250	do.	25	945
Edward Sassoon ..	200	May-Nov.	Nil.	165
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	do.	396
Empress ..	500	..	Nil.	115
Fazulbhoy ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	15	382½
Framji Petit ..	1,000	May.	Nil.	1,180
Finlay Mills ..	250	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	245
Gold Mohur ..	500	..	25	450
Globe ..	100	..	Nil.	70 nom.
Hindustan ..	1,000	..	30	475
Howard & Bullough.	500	Mar.-Sept.	15	275
Hyderabad ..	1,000	do.	40	1,300
Imperial Cotton ..	500	do.	Nil.	97½
India Dyeing and Bleaching ..	100	do.	5	122½
Indian Manufg. ..	1,000	..	Nil.	280
Indo-China Mfg. ..	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	60	820
Indore Malwa ..	100	Apl.-Oct.	7	177½
James Greaves ..	500	Dec.	Nil.	130
Jamshed Manufg. ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	90
Jewraj Baloo ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	20	340
Jubilee Mills ..	1,000	May	Nil.	125
Khandesh ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	25	360
Khatao ..	1,000	June-Dec.	30	1,295
Kohinoor ..	500	May-Nov.	15	635
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	100	1,155
Madhowji Dharamsi	500	April.	45	1,167½
Madras United ..	1,000	June-Dec.	50	1,340
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	do.	Nil.	1,450
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	85
Morarjee Goculdas. .	1,000	..	45	2,280
Nawab of Cambay ..	500	Apl.-Oct.	30	$00 nom
New Great Eastern ..	200	..	4	200
New City of Bombay ..	500	Apl.-Oct.	35	1,065
Phœnix ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	5	157½
Presidency ..	1,000	Jan.-July	Nil.	195
Sassoon Cotton ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	800
Sassoon Silk ..	500	April.	Nil.	412
Sholapore ..	1,000	do.	150	4,900
Simplex ..	250	June.-Dec.	12½	2$3½
Standard Mills ..	500	Nov.	25	922½
Sun ..	125	May-Nov.	7½	100
Swan ..	250	Oct.	do.	205
Swadeshi ..	500	Mar.-Oct.	45	1,425
Textile ..	500	May-Oct.	40	1,085
Union Mill ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	200
Vishnu Cotton O	500	..	Nil.	325
Vishnu Cotton P	500	..	77	605xd
Western India ..	1,000	..	15	350
Mysore Spinning ..	250	Sept	Rs15yr	255

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Year Div.	
Alcock Ahdown Co.	100	Oct.-May	25	235
All-India U. Co., Rs. 20 ..	100	August	Nil.	2½
Bamankua ..	5	..	Nil.	2½
Back Bay Bath ..	50	..	6	35
Badham Pile ..	70	June.	7	86X.D
Baroda Trdg. Co., ..	100	..	Nil.	40
Brick and Tile ..	100	Nil.	Nil.	100
Bo. Burma T. Corporation ..	125	Jan.-Aug.	35Hyr.	922½
Bo. Electric Sup. P	£10	Feb.-Aug.	6%	170
and T.Co. Ld. O	£10	July	6%	203X.D.
Bombay Ice. Mfg. ..	40	..	Rs. 2	20
Bombay Flour Mill ..	500	Mar.-Oct.	25	800
Bo. Land & Building ..	400	..	25	450
Bombay Steam O	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil	171½
Navigation Co. P	250	Feb.-Oct.	6%	245
Central I.M. Co.Ld.	10	April.	1	23
City of Bo. Building Co. ..	500	Dec.-Jan.	25	450
Delhi Flour ..	200	Sept.	Nil.	91
Empire of Life Rs 50	500	..	42%	515
The Eastern O ..	£1	Nil.	Nil.	1sh0.
Chemical Co. D	2sh.	Nil.	Nil.	prem.
Indian Cement Co. Rs. 250 ..	250	..	Nil.	245
Katni Cement O ..	100	..	Nil.	87
Katni Cement D .	40	..	Nil.	126
Katni Cement P ..	100	..	Nil.	101
Ind. Mercantile In. Co., Ld. Rs. 20 ..	100	Dec.	Nil.	5 nom.
Indian Cotton Oil Co. O. Old 100	100	Dec.-July	7%	105
Indian Cotton Oil Co. O. New Issue 75	100	Dec.-July	7%	80
Indian Cotton Oil Co. P. 150	250	March.	7%	155
John Roberts & Co.	100	Oct.-July	15	200
Jost's Eng. Co., Ld. Rs. 50 ..	100	July	6%	50
Kamp & Co., Rs. 175 ..	200	do.	8.12	120
Kurrachee Landg. Rs. 75 ..	200	..	Nil.	90
Marcks & Co. ..	100	July	10	72
Mackenzies Saw Mills	100	..	Rs. 10	164
Marsland Price Co. O	100	..	6%	80 nom.
Marsland Price Co. P	100	..	7%	65
O. Govt. S. Life A Rs. 50 ..	200	May	30%	635
Phillips & Co., ..	40	July	Rs. 4	36
Port Canning Co. ..	1,000	Sept.	45	787½
Shivrajpur Synd etc.	10	..	Nil.	14¼
Sirdar Carbne Gas Co	100	Mar.-Aug.	3	70 nom.
Soundy & Co. ..	100	..	Nil.	12½
Siddeley Ice Mfg Co.	100	..	6	100
Tata Iron Steal O	75	Jan.	6%	104½
Co P	30	&	Nil.	20$½
Tata Hydro Elec. O	150	June	6%	160
„ P	1,000	Jan.	4%	1,092½
Tata Hydro Deb. Con P.S. ..	1,000	Jan.	4%	1,088
Thacker & Co. ..	1, 00	April-Oct.	5½%	5%prem.
Telephone Co. ..	0	May.	25%	194
Treacher & Co. ..	5	..	Rs. 4	123
B—Buyer. ..	0	July	Nil.	602½

Nom.—Nominal price.
XD—Exdividend
CD—Cum dividend

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Rs.		Last year Div.	Rs.
Akbar ..	750	May.	250	4,500nom50
Albert Kurrachee ..	1,000	Nov.	45	97
Breul's Cawnpore ..	200	Aug.	Nil.	75
Bellary Press ..	275	..	15	125
Broach City ..	200	Oct.	8	97½
Wort ..	475	Nov.	20	220
Godavery Valley ..	100	..	8	40
Harvey and Sabapat	500	July	40	670
Hindustan P.&M ..	250	..	..	125
Hingolee ..	100	Sept.	Nil.	25
Indian Cotton ..	125	Oct.	10	121½
Jumna Ging & P. Co Ltd. ..	1,000	..	7%	700
Khangaum ..	400	Sept.	Nil.	300
Mahmudpura Ctn. ..	125	..	7½	100
Maluva ..	200	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile ..	125	do.	Nil.	20
Manmar Mfg. ..	250	Aug.	15	205
New East Indian ..	1,000	Sept.	40	790
New Mofussil Co., .	400	Nov.	50	772½
New Berar ..	500	Oct.	40	485
New Prince of Wales	500	do.	40	655
Sind ..	400	Nov.	Nil.	256
Surat City ..	200	Oct.	18	235
Volkart U.P.Co.Ld.	500	Sept.	30	523
Vardwan, G.P. ..	150	..	..	100

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ..	100	Mar.-Aug.	5½%	125
Amritsar Patti Railway ..	100	Do.	7%	155C.D.
Ahmedabad Prantji Railway ..	500	Do.	6%	662½
Ahmedabad Prantji Debenture ..	500	Do,	4½%	Par
*Central Provinces Railway ..	100	Jan.-July.	4%	113½ X.D.
*Dhond—Baramati Railway ..	100	Do.	4%	113
*Guzerat Railway ..	100	Nov.-June	4%	101 X.D
*Mandra Bhon Railway Rs. 75 ..	100	Do.	4%	72
*Pachora Jamur Ry Rs. 25 ..	100	Jan-July.	4%	24½
*Sara Sirajganj Railway Rs. 75 ..	100	Jan-July.	4%	72X. D.
Sialkot Narowal Railway Rs. 50..	100	Jan.-July.	4%	53½
*Sind Light Railway ..	100	Mar.-Aug.	7%	173 X.D.
Tapti Valley Railway ..	500	Mar.-Aug.	6%	562½
*Upper Sind Light Railway Rs. 100..	100	Jan.-July.	4%	116X.D.

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LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

SPECIE BANK'S LIST OF CONTRIBUTORIES

AN APPEAL DISMISSED.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Davar.)

Re. THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT 1882 AND *Re* THE INDIAN SPECIE BANK, LTD.

FEHMATUNISSA BEGUM AND OTHERS ...Appellants.

v. J. SANDERS SLATER AND THE INDIAN SPECIE BANK LTD. Respondents.

This was an appeal from the order of Mr. Justice Macleod dated the 10th of October 1914, whereby the appellant's name in the B list of contributories of the Indian Specie Bank was allowed to remain on the B List.

Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the appellants.

Mr. H. C. Campbell and Mr. D. F. Mulla appeared for the respondents.

Mr. Desai (for the appellant) submitted that his client had made an application when the List of contributories of the Indian Specie Bank was being settled, to have his name removed from the B List of contributories. This application was heard by Mr. Justice Macleod. In support of that application Pulin Behari Sircar, agent to Nawab Kamal Yar Jung Bahadur had made the following affidavit. The affidavit ran as follows:—

1. That the abovenamed applicant Nawab Kamal Yar Jung Bahadur had pledged with the Bank 5,000 shares of the said Bank to secure repayment of various sums of money from time to time borrowed by him on the security thereof and had delivered to the Bank certificates for the said shares and blank Transfer Forms duly executed by C. Chakerbutty his constituted Attorney and attested by me.

2. That in July 1912 the debt due to the Bank on the security of the said shares was Rs. 2,50,000 and odd and the market value of the said shares at the rate of Rs. 57 per share amounted to Rs. 2,85,000.

3. That at the time Mr. Chunilal D. Saraiya who was the managing director of the said Bank had been pressing for the payment of the said loan due by the Applicant to the Bank whereupon the said C. Chakerbutty authorised the said Chunilal D Saraiya as the Managing Director of the said Bank to sell the said 5,000 shares. The Bank informed the said Chakerbutty that as instructed by the said Chakerbutty the Bank had sold the shares and received the purchase money thereof amounting to Rs. 2,82,250, which was credited to the Current Account of the said Applicant on the 7th July 1912 and on the same day the account between the Bank and the Applicant was made up and the said Chakerbutty gave the said Bank a cheque for the sum of Rs. 2,56,845-12-1 and that the said shares and the Transfer Forms which had been blank endorsed remained with the said Bank. That after the notice settling the list of contributories was issued against the Applicant, his solicitors took inspection of the books of account of the said Bank from which it appears that the Bank had on the 17th of July 1912 passed a pay slip to the said Chakerbutty for payment of the sum of Rs. 2,82,250. The pay slip was paid into the current account whereupon the amount was credited to the account of the said Applicant and also in the Pass Book of the said Applicant. From the directions made on the pay slip it appears that it was directed that the said sum of Rs. 2,82,250 should be debited to the account of Maneklal Nanabhoy. That I am informed and verily believe that the said Maneklal Nanabhoy is the same person in whose name the said Chunial D. Saraiya, the Managing Director of the Bank had carried on transactions in silver speculation. I crave leave to refer to the pay slip, pass-book and cheques when produced.

4. I say that the said Chunilal D. Saraiya as Managing Director of the said Bank was guilty of fraud and default and unnecessary delay in not entering on the register on 17th July 1912 the fact that the applicant had ceased to be a member.

5. I am advised that the Bank is liable for the fraud, default and unnecessary delay on the part of the said Chunilal D. Saraiya.

6. I therefore pray that the list of contributories of past members may be rectified by substituting the name of Maneklal Nanabhai in place of the Applicant.

COMPANY GUILTY OF UNNECESSARY DELAY.

Counsel submitted that this application was made under section 58 of the Indian Companies Act of 1882. Mr. Justice Macleod held that the Applicant must be considered as responsible for his having neglected to see that duly executed transfers were lodged with the Company. His name therefore must remain on List B of contributories. The appellants contention was that the Company through its agent was guilty of default of unnecessary delay in not registering the fact that Nawab Kamal Yar Jung Bahadur had ceased to be shareholder on 17th July, 1912. On 17th July all the indebtedness of his cient had been settled. They asked for an inspection of M. Nanabhoy's account and that was refused by the learned Judge. The Bank having sold the shares as pledgee ought to have got them registered in the name of Maneklal Nanabhoy.

Mr. Justice Davar:—You never suggested to the learned Judge that the Bank was your purchaser.

Mr. Desai:—No, my Lord: but we say that the Bank's agent does not lodge them with the Bank and hence there was default and unnecessary delay on the Bank's part.

Mr. Justice Davar:—The Bank as seller ought to have handed over the Share Certificates to Maneklal Nanabhoy and Maneklal ought to have got them registered. The presumption is that in the case of sale, the Bank would hand them over to Maneklal.

The Chief Justice:—We cannot see you have made a *prima facie* case against the Bank, where are the Share Certificates?

Mr. Campbell:—They are transferred at the instance of Maneklal Nanabhoy.

Mr. Justice Davar:—You never got the Bank's books produced before the Lower Court. You did not put before the Court that your belief was that the Bank purchased those shares and if you did not put your case before the Lower Court, what is the use of blaming the learned Judge?

Mr. Desai:—No, my Lord, I do not blame anybody, was there just ground for refusing the inspection?

Dr. Justice Davar:—You had to say that Maneklal was a nominee and then inspection would have been granted.

The respondents' counsel was not called upon.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal with costs saying that the allegation in the affidavits did not show that there was any case against the Bank.

Solicitors for the Appellant: Messrs Merwanji, Kolah, Romer, Billimoria & Co.

Solicitors for the Respondents:—Messrs. Little & Co..

AHMEDABAD MILL IN DISPUTE.

QUESTION OF REFUND.

(Before the Chief Justice and Justice Shah.)

THE AHMEDABAD NEW EDWARD MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED *v.* THE OFFICIAL LIQUIDATORS OF THE AHMEDABAD MERCHANTS SPINNING MILLS CO., LTD., (in liquidation.)

This was an appeal against the decision of the District Judge of Ahmedabad, Mr. B. C. Kennedy, who declared that the appellant company was liable to be entered as a contributory and to have orders issued against it under section 149 of the Company Act.

On the 9th November, 1919, the Ahmedabad New Edward Manufacturing Company, Ld., supplied 25 bales of American cotton to the Merchant Spinning Mills. The price of it was to be paid on the same date, but it remained unpaid in spite of demands and notices. The Edward Manufacturing Company claimed the price, which was Rs. 4,915-6-3 and interest and filed a petition for having the Merchant Mills wound up on 13-9-10, on the same day the agent of the company filed an affidavit after an "ex parte" order for advertising the petition was passed, wherein he raised several contentions and offered to pay such amount as might be found due after the appellant company gave credit for certain amounts alleged to be due to the respondent by the firm of the agents of the appellant company and applied to the court to direct that no further proceedings should take place until the question raised by him had been decided. The present appellant company consented to an adjournment if the money claimed were deposited. The moneys, Rs. 5,284-0-9, were accordingly deposited as security for the claim on the 18th October 1910, the District Judge allowed the appellant on giving security to withdraw Rs. 3,000, the rest of the money to be paid in the event of his claim being established. Subsequently in the month of February a winding up order was made and liquators were appointed; and the liquidators having investigated the appellant's claim admitted that Rs. 4,830-5-9 was due by the company to the petitioner at the time of his petition, but they did not admit that interest was payable to the appellant. The full sum deposited in Court, therefore, was more than sufficient to satisfy the admitted claim.

The official liquidators filed an application before the District Judge to recover the payment of Rs. 3,000 from the appellant under section 197 of the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882. The District Judge ordered that the payment of Rs. 3,000 made with the sanction of the Court should be refunded, on the ground that it was a disposition void under the provisions of section 197 of the Companies Act. He said:—"This sanction was not given in contemplation of a liquidation but to avoid such sanction therefore does not validate the payment in the circumstances which would exist."

SECURITY FOR CLAIM OF PETITIONER.

The case was argued before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor on the 9th December, 1914, when their Lordships remanded the case observing:—"The appeal, however, is not confined to the question of Rs. 3,000, the order as to which the appellant seeks to have reversed, but also as to Rs. 1,830-5-9 being the balance to make up the full admitted claim of the petitioner which is lying in the District Court, and we are asked to adjudicate with reference to that in favour of the appellant on the ground that a document, of which he was not aware at the time of the proceeding before the District Court, is forthcoming, which will show that the whole Rs. 5,284-0-9 was supplied to the company by the father of the agent for the sole purpose of being deposited in Court as security for the claim of the petitioner. The point is of importance having regard to the decision of the appeal court in "Ex-parte Bouchard:" 12 ch. D. p. 26. No objection has been taken on behalf of the respondent to an investigation of the question whether this money was deposited as alleged simply as security for the petitioner's claim, and as we are not in a position to decide the whole appeal without having that question decided we send down the following issue:—"Whether the sum of Rs. 5,284-0-9 deposited in the District Court was supplied to the company by Ambalal Sakarlal for the purpose of providing security for the claim of the petitioner?"

The District Judge, Mr. B. C. Kennedy, found this issue in the affirmative, and returned the papers to the High Court for the final judgment.

Their Lordships following the principles laid down in the case of "Ex-parte Bouchard" set aside the order of the lower court and ordered that the appellants were entitled to receive the whole amounts deposited in the court.

Mr. G. N. Thakore appeared for the appellant.

Mr. H. C. Coyaji with Mr. U. K. Trivadi appeared for the liquidators.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

CREDIT BANK.

SUMMONS CASE COMPOUNDED.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

IN RE. INDIAN CO.'S ACT VI. OF 1882 AND RE. THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LTD., (in Liquidation), R. D. SETHNA, Official Liquidator, *v.* N. R. MISTRY AND ANOTHER.

This was a summons obtained by Mr. R. D. Sethna, Official Liquidator of the Credit Bank, on N. R. Mistry and K. D. Cama, the auditors of the Bank, calling upon them to show cause, why they should not be ordered to pay an aggregate sum of Rs. 1,72,000 and odd, being the loss incurred by the Bank owing to the respondent's want of care, caution and skill in properly auditing the accounts. The respondents' denied the allegations and their liability. The full facts of the case appeared in our issue on Saturday last.

After the case had proceeded for some time yesterday morning, the liquidator asked sanction from the Court, to consent to an arrangement with the respondents. The respondents with a view to put an end to the litigation, offered to pay Rs. 5,000 each in full settlement of the liquidator's claim. The first respondent offered to pay Rs. 2,000 on or before the 1st of August, 1915, and Rs. 3,000 on or before the 22nd of August, 1915. The second respondent offered to pay Rs. 2,000 on or before the 1st of August and the balance by monthly instalments of Rs. 500. Respondents to pay their own costs. Liquidator's costs to come out of the estate.

His Lordship sanctioned the arrangement and a decree was passed in terms thereof.

Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Desai appeared for the liquidator.

Mr. Setalvad and Mr. Kanga appeared for the 2nd respondent.

The 1st respondent appeared in person.

Attorneys for the Petitioners:—Messrs. Payne and Co.

Attorneys for the 2nd respondent:—Messrs. Edglow, Gulabchand, Wadia & Co.

DISPUTE OVER INDENTED GOODS.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

GIOVANI GORIO *v.* VALLABHDAS KALLIANJI AND OTHERS, Defendants.

In this suit the plaintiff prayed that the defendants may be ordered to pay to the plaintiff a sum of Rs. 19,215-5-9; a sum of Rs. 645-1-9 being the deficiency on the resale of some of the goods purchased by the defendants and not taken delivery of; and a sum of Rs. 1 75, 072-12-0 and the warehouse and insurance charges incurred and to be incurred on goods purchased and not taken delivery of by the defendants.

Mr. R. D. Wadia with Mr. Desai and Mr. Taraporewalla appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Talyarkhan with Mr. Setalvad appeared for the 3rd defendant Dwarkadas Naranji. There was no appearance for the 1st, 2nd, and 4th defendants.

The plaintiff alleged that by various indents the defendants' firm ordered out from the plaintiff cotton checks, cotton zephine, cotton coatings, cotton striped sucy, cotton trouserings cotton fancy coatings and other goods of large value. The indents were made in the months of November and December 1912 and January 1913; and the contracts were made between the plaintiff and the defendants' firm as between principal and principal on the arrival of each lo tof goods the invoices were handed over to the defendants' firm who executed promissory notes in favour of the plaintiff for the amount of the invoices. The goods remained in the plaintiff's possession and were from time to time delivered to the defendants on the defendants making payments. There was a balance of Rs. 19,215-5-9 due to the plaintiff by the defendants' firm at the foot of the account in respect of goods from time to time taken delivery of by the defendants. All the goods indented for had arrived and the defendants had failed to pay for and take delivery of the goods. The defendants had contended, falsely, that the goods were not of the contract design and contract length and that some of the goods had arrived late. The 2nd defendant had falsely contended that he was not a partner in the defendants' firm; while the 3rd defendant had contended that he was a sleeping partner of the defendants' firm up to the Diwali of Samvat 1969 and since then had retired from the firm. The plaintiff alleged that he had dealt with the firm on the understanding that all the defendants were partners, that in any event the 2nd and 3rd defendants had held themselves out as partners and, that therefore, the 2nd and 3rd defendants were equally liable with the 1st defendant to the plaintiff. Owing to the state of the market the plaintiff had been unable to resell more than a small portion of the goods and on the goods resold a deficiency of Rs. 645-1-9 had resulted. The value of the goods ordered by the defendants still lying with the plaintiff was Rs. 1,75,072-12-0. The plaintiff claimed these amounts with interest and the warehouse and insurance charges incurred on the goods.

The 1st defendant had become an insolvent and Mr. Lang, the Official Assignee had been joined as 4th defendant as representing the estate of the 1st defendant. The 2nd defendant did not appear. The 3rd defendant contended that he was in no way liable, not having been interested or concerned in the various transactions alleged to have been entered into by the plaintiff with the firm of Lukhmidas Vallabhdas. He alleged that he had severed all connection with that firm on 10th November 1912, on which date accounts were made up and the firm was found indebted to him for Rs. 25,682-1-6. The firm being unable to pay up that amount he had allowed the amount to remain as a deposit in the firm. He denied all knowledge of the transactions denied that he even held himself out to the plaintiff as a partner of the firm and denied any liability whatsoever in respect of the claim made by the plaintiff.

After hearing evidence and arguments of counsel his Lordship held that the 3rd defendant was liable as a partner and there was a decree for the plaintiff as prayed.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 20TH OF JULY, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar.

In the Division Court No. 52.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

62-14-1038-13.—Malvi H M & R, Messrs Jugmohandas, Runchoddas, a firm, Messrs Kappa Dhulla & Co, a firm, & anr, Mehta D & L,

61-14-490-13.—Manecklal & Co, Kundlik Panduji Banker, & ors Dhondiba Panduji Banker & ors, S. M. B. & Co, Judah & S.

1-1542-14.—Shroff D & D, Messrs A M Mehta & Co, a firm, *v.* Aimai, Vachha & Co.

2-15-664-14.—Vachha & Co, Aimai *v.* Messrs A M Mehta & Co, a firm, Shroff D & D.

3-15-397-14.—Tyabji D & Co, Gangabai, widow, *v.* Bai Sonabai Cawasji Gheewalla, Pochha & Co.

4-15-616-14.—Jehangir M & S, Yesha Alias Gunpat Dharmaji *v.* Jamnabai, widow & ors, Un P & P, D J Mantri.

6-15-639-14.—Shroff D & D, The Rising Star & Electric Cinematograph Co, a firm, *v.* Messrs Parbhudas & Hirachand & Co, a firm, Khambatta & Co.

7-15-1126-13.—Shroff D & D, Bai Poobai, widow, *v.* Damji Hirji alias Jetha & anr, Captain & V.

10-15-3-15.—Madh K & Ch, W T Halai & ors, *v.* Chaturbhoy Gopalji, Mans H M & Co.

9-15-1165-14.—Edg G W & Co, Shrinivasdas Bavri, a firm, *v.* Maltanohand Basdeodas, a firm, Madh K & C.

12-15-1243-14.—Dubash & Co, Desai Mecanna, a firm, *v.* Dhondnath Raghunath Khote, Jam R & D.

13-15-566-14.—Kharas & Co, for a pauper, Fakermahomed Peermahomed *v.* Abdul Kadar Haji Ismail Gool Mahomed & ors, Matu J & M, Jam R & D.

14-15-800-14.—Mans H M & Co, Damodhar Naranji *v.* Sunderbai (widow, Mulji & Th.

15-15-732-14.—Ard H D & Co, Messrs Muncherji Vadilal & Co, a firm, and anr, *v.* Nowroji Hormasji Pagdiwalla, Motichand & D., Kanga & S, Madh K & C.

O S 16-15-1006-14.—Chitnis M & K, Dwarkadas Damodhar *v.* Dwarkadas Shamji & ors, Bhai K & G, Payne & Co.

20-15-1169-09.—In Person, Jamnabai, widow, *v.* Rahim Vali Mahomed, Payne & Co.

O S 21-15-155-15.—Wadia G & Co, Meherbai, widow, & ors, *v.* Meherbai, widow, and ors, Wadia G & Co, M K & C, Shroff D & D..

24-15-344-12.—Bhemji & Co, Kanji Hirji *v.* Narotam Anandji, Mans H M & Co.

34-15 In Re Indian Co's Act VI of 82 and In Re the Indian Specie Bank, Ld, (in Liquidation)—Captain & V, Hirji Khetsey, *v.* The Official Liquidator, Little & Co.

5-15-558-03.—Dubash & Co, Bai Jamnabai, widow, *v.* Fazulbhai Heptulla, & ors, Nami H & Co.

17-15-1050-09.—Pandia & Co, Che Gondasetty *v.* Goverdhandas Gerdhardas, a firm, & anr, Ragh N & Co, Pandia & Co.

For Hearing and Exceptions to Commissioner's Separate Report.

12-13-1050-11.—Payne & Co, Tribhuwandas Mangaldas Nathubhai & ors, *v.* Koolsumbai, widow, & ors, Jehangir S M & H.

Appeals for hearing and final Disposal.

8-15-655-12.—Bhai K & G, Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Abirchand *v.* Prof Tribhowandas K Gujjar, & ors, Mer K & C, Tyab D & Co, Payne & Co.

In Re Ins. 25-15 D Act No. 576.13.—Little & Co, Mahomed Haji Essak Elias *v.* Shaik Abdul Rehman bin Shaik Abdul Aziz El-Ibrahim, Payne & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

1258-13.—Jehangir S M & H, Bai Bhicaji & anr, *v.* Peroshaw Jivanji Kerawalla, M K R B & Co.

1462-14.—Mulla and M, Esmail Haji Varaya, *v.* Sardarkhan Abbaskhan, Patell and Ez.

9-15.—Vatchha & Co, Messrs Dana Fatta & Co, a firm, Narayen Babaji Jawke.

1153-14.—Mulji & Th, Nathmal Walaji *v.* Poonamchand Panaji & ors, Raghavaya N & Co.

S C Ct 39-1717-15.—Mulji & Th, Charles Frederick Willimsan, *v.* The Bombay, Co, Ltd, Crawford B & Co.

1081-14.—Manecklal & Co, Jamnadas Purshotam *v.* Haji Hassam Haji Esea & Sons, a firm, and ors, Sunderdas & Co.

953-14.—Merwonji K & Co, Tribhowandas Kalliandas Gajjar *v.* Edulji Manecksji Mody, Mulla and M.

1000-14.—Merwanji K & Co, Allimahomed Cumruddin & anr, *v.* T M Purdhy and ors, Captain & V.

1359-15.—Mulla & Mulla, Dallaporta and Patel, a firm, *v.* Bhaichand Jetha, Motichand & D.

463-15—Edg G W and Co, Messrs Damoderdas Devidas a firm *v* Marwadi Jainarayen Nazarmal and anr, Mulla and M.

936-12.—Payne & Co, Alimahomed Abba Juma *v.* Moosa Ebrahim, Little & Co.

S C Ct 512-1865-12.—Little & Co, Mossa Ebrahim, *v.* Dada Abba Jooma & ors, Sah & G, Payne & Co.

1186-13.—Mulla & M, Lakhmidas Pragji *v.* Haridas Bhimji, Captain & V.

381-14.—Malvi H M & R, Messrs Amulakhchand Govindram, a firm, *v.* Gajanand Meghraj, and anr.

1276-14.—Malvi H M & R, Hookamchand Saroopchand *v.* Shrinivas Bavri, Edg G W & Co.

1265-14.—Sm B & Co, Laxmibai, widow, and anr, *v.* Keshow Annaji Pokharkas and anr, Amin & D, Rustomji & G.

1378-14.—Payne & Co, Manmohandas Ramji & Co, a firm, *v.* Mahanji Kanji, Ard H D & Co.

1407-14.—Crawford B & Co, Karl Ettlinger and anr, *v.* Chagendas & Co, a firm, Payne & Co.

401-14.—Payne & Co, R D Sethna, *v.* Bhailal Harilal & anr, Amin & D.

1477-14.—Sm B & Co, Madhowji Ebellabhai *v.* Miss Hamabai Framji Petit & anr.

1181-14.—Mehta D & L, Ladkooverbai, widow, Hassanali Hakimji, Manecklal & Co.

77-14.—Mirza M & M, Rattanbai, widow *v.* Hassanalli Adamji & anr, Patell & Ez.

120-14.—Jam R & D, Saraswatebai, widow, *v.* Junkore, widow, Judah & S.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Suits for Hearing and final desposal.

Short Causes.

608-14.—Dephtary F & D, Messrs Haji Ajum Goolam Hoosein & Co., a firm, *v.* Lilladhar Mulji & ors, Mulla & Mulla.

235-15.—Amin & Desai, Khimji Assur Virji *v.* Damji Versey & Co, a firm, and anr, Raghavoya J & Co.

619-15.—Ardesir H D & Co, Rahimabai alias Baibai, widow, *v.* Ibrahim Haji Abdul Rahim & anr.

639-15.—Motichand & D, Messrs Hirji Bhograj & Sons, a firm, *v.* Nursey Tejsey & anr.

642-15.—Daphtary F & D, Dowlatram Kundanmal, a firm, *v.* Bhawrulalji Savla.

647-15.—Nadershaw & D, Kalidas Nathubhai *v.* Keshev Mahadev Karandikar, Khanderao L & M.

651-15.—Mulji & Tha, Asharam Jugjiwandas, a firm, *v.* Patil Nanshaw Ambaram, N. C. Dalal.

655-15.—Crawford B & Co, Bruel & Co, a Govindsingh Panchamsing.

667-15.—Captain & Vaidya, Kanji Veram & Co, a firm, *v.* Chhugmaram Ramkadan.

668-15.—Patell & Ezekiel, Mathuradas Jishanmal *v.* Jamnadas Chotalal, Jehangir S M & H.

673-15.—Crawford B & Co, The Mitsni Bussan Kaisha, Ltd, *v.* Motilal Bharilal & anr.

728-15.—Captain & Vaidya Prier De Saone & Co, a firm, *v.* Ramnidas Sanwalka, a firm.

729-15.—Motichand & D, Messrs Hirji Bhograj & Sons, a firm, *v.* Mistri Oodhamji Dhanjibai.

Undefended New Long Cause.

456-15.—Madhowji K & Ch, Laxmandas Multanmal *v.* Soonderlal Deokinand and anr.

For Trial of an Issue.

1350-15.—Mans H M & Co, Khatao Dharmsey *v.* Vallabhdas Kallianji, a firm, Vachha & Co, As P. J. O. D. 117.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

402-15.—Mehta D & L, Kuppa Dolla & Co, a firm, *v.* Haji Ali Haji Rahimtulla & anr, Sh D & D, Mulla & Mulla.

386-15.—Payne & Co, Bai Khorshedapoo Pestonji *v.* Dadabhai Bhandari & ors, Surajmal & Co.

556-15.—Surajmal & Co, Pestonji Dadabha Bhandari *v.* Khorshedbanoo & ors, Payne & Co.

1217-14.—Little & Co, The Indian Specie Bank, Ld, (in Liqn), *v.* Krishna Subramany Aiyar & anr, Edgelow G W & Co.

1403-14.—Pandia & Co, Lakhamsey Keshowji *v.* Waman Venkoba Kamat, & anr, N. C Dalal.

125-09.—Amin & Desai, Khimji Azzur Virji *v.* The Shri Buldeo Mills, Ltd, and anr, Mulla & M., Tyabji D & Co.

373-12.—Bhai K & G, Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal *v.* Purshotam Jivandas, Payne & Co.

329-15—Khand L and M, Somaji Jagmalji and Co a firm *v* Kumbhar Jugjiwan Raisey Raja, Shroff D and D.

1239-14—Nadirshaw and D, Hemraj Asaria *v* Ghella Asaria and ors, Payne and Co.

1371-14—M K R B and Co, Tribhuwandas Varjiwandas *v* The Advocate-General of Bombay and ors, Little and Co, M K R B and Co.

1373-14—Payne and Co, The Indian and Peninsular Steam Navigation Co Ld *v* Jhaveri Jhunalal Manalal, Malvi H M and R.

1348-14—Mulla and Mulla, Virji Peraj *v* Lakhmidas Pragji and ors, Mulji and Tha, Mulla and Mulla.

1475-14—M B Chothia, Abdul Rehman Vahle Karim Khan *v* Mootoombi Vahlde Kassim, Ard H D and Co.

1384-14—Uuwalla P and P, Nabi Chhagal *v* Yemnabai widow and ors, Un P and P, Mirza M and M.

45-15.—Edg G W & Co, Messrs Gangaram Saiboo Cursetji & Co, a firm, *v.* Cursetji Pestonji Umrigar, Mer K & Co.

45-15—Edgelow G W and Co, Messrs Gangaram Saiboo and Co a firm *v* Cursetji Pestonji Umrigar, Merwanji K and Co.

O. S. 328-15—Payne and Co, Madhowlal Govindram and anr *v* Dwarkadas Jekisondas and ors, Payne and Co., Edg G W and Co.

Before the Prothonotary in his office.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

P P No. 9-15.—In Person Monji Surji *v.* Devji Damji and anr, Mulji and Tha.

P P No. 10-15.—In Person, Ramaya Babaya *v.* Vithoba Krishnaji Kasoola & ors, Judah & Solomon.

P P No. 13-15.—In Person, Mowji Damji *v.* Kara Damji & ors, Surajmal and Co.

Suit No. 276-15-15.—In Person, Moroo Baji *v.* Narsu Govind & anr, Ardeshir H D & Co.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

THEFT BY BROTHER-IN-LAW.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, the Second Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case in which one Gajanan Hari was charged with the theft of property of the value of Rs. 310.

The accused is the brother of the wife of the complainant Harishwar and grandson of the witness Gangabai. Gangabai had gone upcountry leaving all her property in the charge of Harishwar and his wife Champubai, both of whom lived at Mahim Bazar Road. The accused, who was living at Matunga, was taken to his house by the complainant, as he was taken ill. When the accused left the house about two months ago, it was discovered that a lot of property was missing. Although the accused pointed out to the police the different Marwadis with whom he had pledged the property, he asserted in defence that it was given to him by his sister Champubai.

The Court was unable to believe the defence and observed that the accused had turned out a bad lot and convicted and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

GRIEVOUS HURT OVER BOARDING CHARGES.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagaon, Deputy Inspector Shaw charged one Shanker Laxman with causing grievous hurt to one Bhimabai by knocking out a tooth.

The evidence showed that the complainant and the accused lived on the same floor. On the 15th instant, the complainant, accompanied by the witnesses Malati and Ramji went in search of Malati's son at 9 p.m., when they met the accused and one Nivratti, who owed the complainant his boarding charges. When the complainant asked him for the money the accused took Nivratti's part and quarrelled with the accused. He then gave Bhimabai four blows on her head and mouth, knocking out one of her teeth.

The accused in defence said that he had a quarrel with Nivratti and he had, therefore, not taken his part. He also said that he was in his stable at the time of the occurrence. He further alleged that she was put up by Nivratti to bring this false complaint.

The Magistrate disbelieved the defence and sentenced the accused to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of fifty rupees, out of which thirty rupees were ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

PICK-POCKET SENTENCED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector D. V. Karnik charged Pishak Gandasingh with the theft of a purse, containing Rs. 9-6-0, belonging to Rewashunker Jathushwar. The complainant was accompanying a procession along Shaik Memon Street on Sunday, when the accused removed the purse from his pocket and passed it on to an accomplice, and was arrested. The accused was convicted and as he had previous convictions, he was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

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Have you enquired about the new J. H. 2½ H/P. two stroke Motor cycle fitted with Sturmey Archer free engine and 3 speed Hub, back kick starter, foot boards, all the controls from the handlebar, spring forks, 26" wheels Palmer tyres, two tool bags, tools, carriers, Lucas's lamp and horn complete.

It is not a production of a novice, but is manufactured by the late General Manager and Motor Cycle Foreman of Bradbury Ltd., who had been in these companies for 31 and 22 years respectively.

Send for our prices. It will astound you.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,

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THE THREE BRIDES' MURDER.

SMITH SENTENCED TO DEATH.

PRISONER PROTESTS HIS INNOCENCE

(Later than the Mail.)

A verdict of guilty was returned at the Old Bailey, London, on July 1, against George Joseph Smith, described as an insurance agent, who was charged with the murder of Constance Annie Mundy, at Herne Bay, on July 13, 1912, by drowning her in a bath. Smith was sentenced to death.

Mr. Justice Scrutton, in summing up, pointed out the coincidences in the three cases.

During the summing up Smith broke in, remarking: "You will hang me the way you are going on." He also made other interruptions.

The judge observed: "Since last August all over Europe, sometimes in England, sometimes at sea, thousands of lives of combatants, sometimes of non-combatants, have been taken daily with no warning and in many cases with no justification.

"No inquiry at all has been made into their deaths, nor has anybody, not even in the case of the Lusitania, been sentenced to death. While that wholesale destruction has been going on the apparatus of justice has been for nine days considering whether the prosecution was right in saying that one man should die.

"It is quite right that it should be so. In England, at a time of national crisis, we are trying to carry on business as usual. We hope for victory as usual and we are determined to maintain justice as usual. We approach these cases just as we should in peace time."

The judge added that he was afraid the prisoner had told a large number of lies, but the jury must not convict him of murder for lying.

The jury were just over twenty minutes considering their verdict. To the last Smith protested that he was innocent of murder.

The trial which has thus reached its end is one of the most remarkable that has ever occupied the attention of the British Courts of justice during the present generation, says the "Daily Mail." Mr. Marshall Hall, in his final speech for the defence, declared that for such a series of murders they had to go back to the Borgias and to political crimes, such crimes as the Kaiser's in sending millions of men to their doom to gratify his lust of power.

It was in February that Smith was arrested and brought up at Bow-street charged with making a false entry of his marriage with Margaret Elizabeth Lofty at Bath in December. He had married in the name of John Lloyd, describing himself as a bachelor. His marriage with Alice Burnham was referred to at the first hearing, and the coincidence in the manner of the two brides' deaths led to an application to the Home Office for an order of exhumation of the body of Miss Lofty, which was immediately granted.

After several adjournments Smith was charged with bigamy, the allegations of the prosecution being:—

That as George Oliver Love he married Caroline Beatrice Thornhill at Leicester on January 17, 1898;

That as Williams he married a Miss Mundy at Weymouth on August 26, 1910;

That he married Miss Alice Burnham (who died a few weeks later at Blackpool) at Southsea in 1913;

That as Oliver Charles James he married Alice Beatrice Reavil at Woolwich on September 17, 1914.

These marriages took place while the woman whom he married in 1898 was alive.

On March 23 Smith was charged with murdering Margaret Elizabeth Lofty, Constance Annie Mundy, and Alice Burnham. The preliminary hearings occupied a considerable period, and when, less than a fortnight ago, Smith was put on his trial at the Old Bailey one witness, a solicitor, had died, and another, a doctor, had to be summoned from the front.

After the stress and worry of a busy day at the office take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a new strength and energy. 14

THAT'S WHAT I LIKE!
Van Houtens Cocoa
Mother sees she gets it because that makes her so bonny
and Cook says she wouldn't be without it for flavouring the puddings and sauce

PRAGPORE DACOITY CASE

POLICE OFFICERS' EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KRISHNAGAR, July 18.

On Saturday, the hearing of the Pragpore dacoity case was resumed before the Special Commissioners. Bankim Chandra Sen, Sub-Inspector, Gauhati, deposed to the arrest of Ashutosh on the 18th May at the house of Mohesh Chandra Moitra. In cross-examination, witness said that when he arrested Ashutosh it seemed to him that he was injured on the knee joint. Ramesh Chandra Pal, police officer, Gopalganj, said that on receipt of a telegram from the police inspector he went to the steamer ghat and boarded the steamer on its arrival. One of the tickets numbered 0003 was found on a passenger, who said that he had come to Gopalganj to learn the market rates of paddy. On searching him witness found a wet shirt and wet cloth wrapped in a bundle. A gold ring was also found. The man was brought to the thana and was then taken to the Sub-Divisional Officer. When asked about the wet cloth and shirt he did not give any reply. He was then sent up to Faridpur. There was no paddy or rice market in Gopalganj.

Mr. Goldie, Superintendent of Police, Pabna, being examined said that in the beginning of May he was at Pabna. In the evening of the 3rd he received a telegram from Sivalaya. Witness got his launch ready and started. On coming back to Pabna he heard that a man had been shot at Khalilpore and witness then went to Belgachi. The boat was at Belgachi and in it was found on a plate a matter which looked like brain substance. He ordered this to be sent to the Chemical Examiner. Some of the witnesses were examined in his presence. On the river-side a boy had found an empty cartridge case.

The examination of the witness was not finished when the Court rose for the day.

CASUALTY LIST.

LONDON, July 17.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Lieut. M. Wadsworth, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut. W. R. Lee, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J. Watmough, Northumberlands.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. A. Haly, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut. C. H. Thomas, South Lancashires.

LONDON, July 17.

WOUNDED.

Lieut.-Colonel J. Longe, Artillery.
Major A. C. Ticehurst, Engineers.
Major G. C. Nevile, Artillery.
Capt. R. Austin-Parks, Artillery.
Lieut. C. H. Hordern, King's Royal Rifles.
Lieut. A. G. Maitland, Scottish Rifles.
Lieut. W. J. Mumford, Highland Light Infantry.
Lieut. C. Waddington, East Lancashires.
Lieut A. M. Warlow, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Lieut. W. Palmer, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut. P. Gurrey, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut. L. S. Holt, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut. A. Wheate, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut. D. H. Brand, Scots Guards.

WOUNDED MISSING,

Lieut. G. H. Power, Middlesex.

UNOFFICIALLY KILLED.

Lieut. W. Robertson, Lincolns.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 19.

The following names of officers appear in the 170th casualty list from France and Belgium:—

WOUNDED.

Lieutenant A. H. Parker, 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles (Attached Royal Flying Corps).

31st List from the Mediterranean Force:—

KILLED.

Jemadar Dhiyan Singh, 14th Sikhs.

WOUNDED.

Jemadar Mewo Singh, 14th Sikhs.

Correction to 28th List:—

DIED OF WOUNDS.

1-8th delete Lieut. W. P. Moran and insert under 1-10th Gurkhas.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.
THE
ROYAL YAKUTI
(ANANG VILAS.)
This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills: Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.
DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

Why wait for that hoarseness to "wear off," when Zymole Trokeys will stop it so much quicker? Disagreeable coughs are often avoided by the use of Zymole Trokeys.
B.9

A GREAT SERBIAN SCULPTOR.

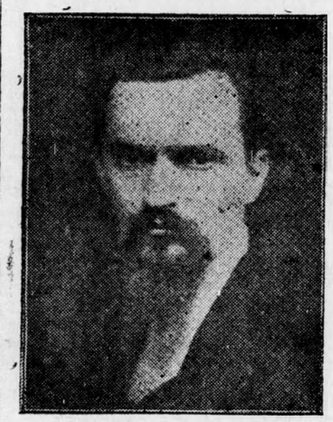
IVAN MESTROVIC.

The exhibition of works by Ivan Mestrovic, the Serbian sculptor, at the Victoria and Albert Museum, should mark a new era in the appreciation of sculpture in Great Britain, writes Mr. Charles Marriot in "The Standard." Since the days of our own cathedral builders the subject has been obscured rather than illuminated by such talent in modelling or carving that we have produced. From time to time we have been shown good and even great examples of sculpture—notably the work of M. Rodin—but we have never before had an opportunity of seeing the place of sculpture among the arts so clearly and emphatically defined.

In looking at any form of art it is well to seek at the beginning some firm ground of appreciation that is not affected by accidents of subject or attractions of virtuosity. Often enough the first uncritical impression will suggest this ground. It is so in the present instance; for the first thing that strikes the visitor to the Central Hall at South Kensington is the large wooden model of the "Temple of Kosovo." This was conceived by Mestrovic as a Southern Slav "Valhalla" to be erected on the battlefield of Kosovo—the Balkan Flodden—as the artistic interpretation, in building and sculpture, not merely of Serb national and religious aspirations, but of the wider teachings of humanity. Mestrovic's conviction of the essential relationship between architecture and sculpture is thus asserted at the beginning. Many of his isolated figures and groups are actually related to the building; in nearly all of them an architectural setting is implied.

Waiving for the moment his passionate nationalism, vivid imagination, monumental sense, power as a designer and skill as a craftsman, this seems to us to mark his importance both as an individual artist and as an influence upon the art of sculpture generally. He starts with a conception of sculpture as building, and building materials, carried a stage further towards articulate expression. It is not a new

M. IVAN MESTROVIC



The Great Servian Sculptor

conception, of course; the Parthenon and our own cathedrals are witness to the contrary; but it puts Mestrovic on the firmest ground. Whether he designed nobly or poorly, or carved well or ill, he would start with a large, sound, and consistent idea of the function of his art.

Upon the Temple of Kosove as a shrine of dead heroes and mourning women, but unconquered race, Mestrovic has lavished the fullness of his powers. The building consists of an octagonal sanctuary, with three chapels, approached by a long atrium, so that the plan is cruciform. Four octagonal domes, diminishing in steps like the Phyramids, and a square tower, in five stages, tapering slightly, complete the elevation. The suggested materials are granite and marble. Flanking the main entrance and at other points in the building are the symbolical figures of lions, horses, and hawks; and the stages of the tower are supported by serried ranks of winged caryatids. With allusion to Egyptian, Doric, and Byzantine styles, the building has unity of design, and it is curiously modern in effect—as if it belonged to an age of steel.

Most of the larger pieces—the noble Caryatids (2-13), representing twelve types of Serbian womanhood, the tragic "Widows of Kosovo" (14-19), primitive humanity in their expression of grief, "The Great Sphinx" (20), and the various "Heroes" (21, 22, 23, and 24) are conceived in relation to this building. Passionate as they are in feeling and bold in design and execution, they keep close to architectural terms, as if they were let out of the blocks of stone and not merely carried out in that material. That several of them are plaster models does not destroy the character of their conception.

With the general scheme at the back of the mind, the individual pieces can be studied and appreciated in detail at leisure. Not the least remarkable are the religious reliefs: "Christ and the Woman of Samaria" (40), "The Annunciation" (41), "Virgin and Child with St. John" (42), and "The Deposition from the Cross" (44)—the last in wood. In their grave simplicity of design and reserved beauty of technique they give a profound impression of the sculptor's powers as a craftsman, and they also suggest a practical use for his powers. Obviously, waiting the opportunity for his national task in his own country, Mestrovic ought to be decorating churches.

From Monday the usual passenger train service between Tangla and Rangiya and Rangiya and Amingaon on the Eastern Bengal State Railway was resumed, with one transhipment between Chutiapara and Baihata. All coaching traffic except live-stock may be booked to and from the stations between Tangla and Amingaon.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S WAR FUND

REPORT OF PROGRESS.

The appeal to the women of the Presidency, which her Excellency Lady Willingdon made at the recent Committee meeting of the Women's Branch to undertake sewing for the soldiers has so far met with a ready response; but twice the number of workers is needed to enable the Branch to supply all that is required of it.

This necessity will be more fully realized if a few facts about the distribution of garments are given. From the 1st to the 17th of July the following units were supplied with garments:—

383 men of the 3rd Australian Contingent who passed through Bombay were each given a bag containing: 1 cotton shirt, 1 pair shorts, 2 Indian gauze vests, 1 pair pyjamas, 2 pairs of socks, 2 handkerchiefs. They were profoundly grateful for thin clothing, for they had nothing but their thick serge uniforms, and before leaving they sent to the Secretary the sum of Rs. 78 as a thankoffering.

Fifty-six kit bags were supplied to men returning to service or invalided home.

Thirty-four spine protectors and thirty-four mosquito curtains were given to the men of the Madras Volunteers proceeding on service, and an appreciative letter was received from their Adjutant in Madras for this gift.

The following articles were also supplied to men of a Territorial Regiment returning from the Front, on leave:—

312 gauze vests, 312 pairs of socks, 93 pairs of shorts, 112 shirts, 70 pairs of pyjamas, 1,000 handkerchiefs, cigarettes, sweets, (including 25 tins of home-made toffee), jam, cake, (50 lbs.), 30 hockey sticks, 2 footballs, and a case of magazines and games.

Forty-two Territorial convalescents were supplied with kit bags each containing, 1 shirt, 1 pair of short, 1 gauze vest, and 1 pant.

Forty-four men of the Bombay Volunteers received through their Commanding Officer 44 mosquito nets, 8 spine protectors, 44 hussifs and handkerchiefs.

The men of the New Zealand Force passing through Bombay asked for some thin garments and were given 450 shirts, 180 pairs of shorts and sundry other garments.

Sixty flannel shirts, seventy-two gauze vests, 236 pairs of socks, 262 cotton shirts, 24 pairs of canvas shoes, 90 dozen handkerchiefs, a box of books and magazines, soap, and tooth brushes were forwarded to the authorities to be distributed amongst men returning on leave.

Sixteen men of the Bombay Volunteers were given 32 India gauze under-drawers, and mosquito nets.

These articles were actually issued from the depot of the Branch at Waterloo Mansions. In addition the Hospital at Alexandria has been supplied with 600 grey flannel suits, for Convalescents, 85 hospital caps, and biddies for the servants.

The Lady Hardinge Hospital has received 300 dusters, 38 sheets, 14 draw sheets and other work is now in hand.

One hundred and fifty-four kit bags have gone to the Persian Gulf and more are awaiting shipment; 150 dozen towels, 6 boxes of soap, 1 bale of dhoties, boxes containing 654 shirts, 162 pairs of shorts, 683 Indian gauze vests, 109 loin cloths, 43 pyjama suits and 47 pairs of shoes have also been despatched to the troops in the Gulf and Mesopotamia.

Each kit bag sent to the Gulf contains the following articles:—

Officers' Bags.—1 pyjama suit, 1 khaki cotton shirt, 1 pair khaki shorts, 1 pair cotton socks, 1 pair woollen socks, 1 west, 1 signal pad, 2 towels, 1 square mosquito muslin, 2 khaki handerchiefs, 1 piece soap, 1 hussif with laces etc., 1 fan, 1 book, 1 tooth brush, 1 tin tooth powder, 1 pencil, writing paper and envelopes, toilet paper, tobacco' cigarettes or pipe.

Soldiers Bags.—1 khaki cotton shirt, 1 pair of khaki shorts, 1 vest, 1 spinal pad, 2 pairs socks, 1 pair shoes, 2 hankerchiefs, 1 towel, 1 square mosquito muslin, 1 tooth brush, 1 tin tooth powder, 1 piece soap, 1 fan, 1 mirror, 1 comb, tolet paper, 1 hussif, with boot laces etc., 1 book, 1 writing case and pencil, cigaretes or pipe and tobacco, cigarette papers.

It is roughly estimated that 1868 shirts alone have been given out from the Depot in 16 days, and at the hour of closing only 2 shirts were left.

Workers are urgently appealed to for help, as it is essential for the Branch to have and maintain a stock of at least a thousand of each kind of garment. By this means alone can we hope promptly to meet the urgent demands that are made upon us.

BURMESE LADIES' MOTOR AMBULANCE FUND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 19.

At a well attended meeting last evening at the Government House, with Lady Adamson in the chair, a committee was formed for the purpose of collecting donations for the Burmese Ladies' Motor Ambulance Fund for presenting one or more motor ambulances for the front. A sum of Rs. 3,000 was promised on the spot.

DACOITY AT GAZIPUR BANDAR.

REWARD OFFERED FOR ARREST OF THE GANG.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 19.

The Inspector-General of Police, Bengal, has declared a reward of Rs. 5,000 for any information leading to the arrest of the men concerned in the recent dacoity committed at Gazipur Bandar, eight miles north of the Bhola police station, in the district of Bakarganj.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.
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Experience does count, and that is why MICHELIN takes priority

Since 1895, when Michelin first equipped an automobile with pneumatic tyres, the whole energy and vast manufacturing resources of the Michelin firm have been concentrated upon the perfecting of the Michelin tyre, with the result that it is better than any other tyre.

In using

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(the famous French make)

you are employing an article the worth of which has been conclusively proved by motorists throughout the world.

Remember this, **Michelin Tyres** *are made in*

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CAR TYRES: Names of Stockists:—THE AUTOMOBILE Co., Ltd., New Queen's Road, Bombay; THE FRENCH MOTOR CAR & ELECTRIC Co., Ltd. New Queen's Road, Bombay.
CYCLE TYRES: Name of Agents:—THE AUTOMOBILE Co., Ltd., New Queen's Road, Bombay.

G.P.B. 12

CAMPAIGN WATCHES.
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THE JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS OF WESTERN INDIA
BOMBAY & POONA.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Improvement Trust Meeting.

Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per steamer Rangoon will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. instead of on the 17th as previously notified.

WEDNESDAY, July 21.

Bombay Municipal Corporation Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports 5-30 p.m.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion, per steamer Queda will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, July 22.

Municipal Corporation.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8.45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7 to 8-30 p.m., 9 to 10-30 p.m., and 11 to 12-30 p.m.

LOST.

On Sunday evening on the foreshore at Sherli near Bandra an Australian Terrier dog. Answers to name of "Jackie." Anyone returning same will be rewarded. Apply to Mr. Umer Sobani, Fazul Road, Colaba.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

July 20.

RIDING SCHOOL.

1. There will be a parade for all members residing in the Fort at 7-15 a.m. this Tuesday morning the 20th instant. Dress.—Khaki Shirts, Regimental saddles and bridles.

TOWN HALL DRILL.

2. There will be a dismounted parade at the Town Hall to-day Tuesday the 20th instant, from 6 p.m.

FUNERAL SERVICE.

3. All members of the Corps are invited to attend the Funeral Service of the late Hon. Captain W. L. Graham, A.D.C., at the Cathedral at 6 p.m. on Wednesday July 21st. Members intending to be present will parade at the Town Hall at 5-30 p.m. Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki, Bandoliers Swords slung on the waist belt, No Rifles.

LECTURES.

4. Members are reminded that the Second Lecture of the season will be given after dinner on Wednesday next, the 21st instant at Pyrke's Restaurant, Apollo Bunder. Members intending to be present will send their names to their Troop leaders.

COMMANDING OFFICER'S PARADE.

5. There will be a Commanding Officer's parade on Thursday morning next, the 22nd instant (weather permitting) Rendezvous Church Gate Station at 7-15 a.m. (punctually) Dress.—Khaki Shirts, Regimental saddles and bridles.

NOTICE.

6. Two Cups have been presented for half section tent-pegging. The competition will be run off at the Mud Sport meetings by the kind permission of the Honorary Secretaries and will consist of the best of a series of runs on dates to be announced later. The first date may be the 28th instant.

A. KIRKE SMITH, 2nd Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

July 20.

"F" Company will parade at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. Dress.—Drill order with helmets. All members must attend.
Tuesdays.—"B" Company at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m. Dress.—"Drill Order" "Khaki" Soft shoes if weather is wet.
"G", "E" and "B" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 6 p.m.
"G" Coy. (Pali Hill) at 6 p.m. at Headquarters.
Until further orders, "C" Company will parade at Headquarters every Tuesday at 6-15 p.m. instead of Thursday. All members must attend.
Wednesdays.—"C" "D" "E" and "F" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.
Thursdays.—"G" Company at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m.
"G" Coy. Recruits at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m.
"D" Coy. will parade at Telegraph Quarters at 6-30 p.m. Dress.—Drill Order, with helmets, Rifles and Side arms.
Fridays.—"G" and "E" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m. and "B" Coy. at 7-30 a.m.
"B" Coy. at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m. "Drill Order" Khaki. Soft shoes if weather is wet.
"C", "D" and "F" Recruits at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.
1888.—Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—
"G" Company.—From Friday 16th to Saturday, 31st instant, both days inclusive.
Officers Commanding Companies will please detail at least 8 N. C. Officers and men daily.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, Lieut.,
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT R. B. YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. A. C. Owen V. D. and Officers the String Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at R. B. Yacht Club this evening, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March.—The Palace ..... H. Finck.
Selection.—H. M. S. Pinafore ..... A. Sullivan.
Valse.—Song D'Automne ..... A. Joyce.
Selection.—The Passing Show ..... H. Finck.
Gavotte.—Confidences ..... E. Wesly.
Song.—Somewhere a voice is calling A. P. Fate.
Two-Step.—Moonstruck ..... L. Monckton.

STRING BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh. B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

SHRI ANAVIL SAMAJ.

Bai Rambai, the mother of Mr. Bhoolabhai J. Desai, Advocate of Bombay High Court, has handed over Government Loans amounting to Rs. 4,000 to Mr. Soorbhai G. Desai, the Secretary of the above Samaj for a scholarship in her name to the Anavil students to be paid from the interest of the said amount.

FATAL FALL.

Mr. Karim Noor Syed, a stevedore labourer aged 29, whilst coming out of No. 2 hold of the s. s. Hidalgo on Saturday, lost his hold and fell on to some iron rails, a height of fifteen feet. He was picked up in an unconscious condition and removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he succumbed to his injuries on Sunday.

FALL THROUGH A FLOOR.

Jafferalli Hyderalli, a Mahomedan, aged 60, residing on the third floor of a house in 1st Cooper Street, was saying his prayers on Sunday evening, when the floor under him gave way, and he fell through into a room on the second floor. On hearing the noise his wife ran into the room, but she did not notice the hole and she also fell through into the room on the second floor. They sustained some injuries and were taken to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where they were treated and then allowed to go home.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

One attack of plague was registered in the city on Sunday, but there were no deaths. The attack was reported from Market. There were five attacks of small-pox but no deaths, neither were there any cholera cases. The total mortality during the day was 55, as compared with 83 of the corresponding day of 1914, and 68 of 1913. The total number of rats caught during the day was 1823, out of which 13 turned out to be plague stricken ones. B Ward contributed 7 of these plague rats, C Ward 3 and E Ward 3.

PROMISE AND PERFORMANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—At the Legislative Council Meeting on Wednesday last the Hon. Mr. Patell took the whole house aback by pointing out how Government forgot to carry out the assurances they had given when the time for fulfilment came. He said this with clearness and reiterations. He quoted the late Mr. Budruvdin Tyebji who, in 1884, when the District Local Boards Act was on the anvil in the Council, while accepting the assurances of Government members that the non-official element would be soon given a preponderance on the Local Boards, expressed a doubt whether those assurances would be fulfilled.

As a fresh illustration in support of his statement the Hon. Mr. Patell could have referred to the case of the Municipal Commissioner for Karachi. While moving the last Bombay District Municipal Amending Bill, the member in charge, Sir Prabhashankar Pattani, gave an assurance that as the affairs of the Karachi Municipality were being satisfactorily managed, no Municipal Commissioner would be fastened upon it for some years to come—yet the lapse of memory on the part of Government has been so great that, as soon as the Bill was made into law, Government have moved to appoint a Municipal Commissioner for Karachi.

In my opinion it is eminently desirable that a body like the Bombay Government should possess a retentive memory of the promises they make, so that there may be no divergence between promise and performance.—Yours, etc.,

HARCHANDRAI VISHINDAS.

Bombay, July 16.

"AN ECCLESIASTICAL SCANDAL."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Sometime back you were good enough to print a leading article in your valued journal followed by some correspondence against the alleged high-handed attitude of the Bishop of Bombay and some of the Chaplains under his jurisdiction for not administrating the Holy Communion to a sick person hanging between life and death. I was thinking then, the matter will take a serious aspect and protests from both Christians and non-Christians alike will reach the Government, but since I have not heard to this effect nor read in your paper anything further, will you kindly enlighten me as to what has been done in the matter and whether the episode is closed, and justice done, or still hanging on the official files. In any way, I shall feel thankful, if you will kindly enlighten me on the subject.

In this connection, allow me to offer a suggestion for the benefit of your non-Christian readers:—That this is a matter in which their interest as rate-payers is vitally concerned and rather interwoven in this affair, inasmuch as from their rates and taxes the pockets of the clergy is filled, and, in fact, for the support of the clergy, the non-Christians are directly taxed and as such they have a right to protest if they find that the said clergy are doing things unconstitutional and ultra vires.

I would therefore, suggest you, to open a subscription list in your columns, to raise a fund, and in case, no justice is done in the matter, to take legal proceedings against those concerned from the amount thus accrued and let it be declared once for all by the judicial tribunal if the Bishop's action was right in not allowing the Communion to a sick person, if not, they be declared ex-communicated under the prescribed canons and constitution of the Church.

As this is a matter of public interest, and viewing it from the stand point of *principle*, I am prepared to contribute my mite by subscribing a sum of Rs. 50 should you be pleased to open a subscription list in your columns,—Yours, etc.

J. MACKWAN.

22 Frere Road, Fort,

Bombay, July 16.

[We could not make ourselves responsible for such a fund as the writer of the above letter suggests, though we do not mean, thereby, to imply that we are not in sympathy with the suggested movement. The matter should be taken up independently of a newspaper.—Editor "Bombay Chronicle."]

The "Loyal Gazette" learns that the report of the alleged arrest of Sant (Professor) Teja Singh M. A. is absolutely without foundation and that he is at present living in Mastuana.

Tired and worn out after your trip? Take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract—relieves all fatigue; imparts a feeling of freshness and energy. 16

THE LATE MR. GRAHAM.

FURTHER EVIDENCE AT INQUEST.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, resumed at the Morgue, yesterday, the adjourned enquiry touching the death of the late Mr. W. L. Graham. Acting Superintendent Gough, assisted by Inspector Home, led the evidence, and Mr. Blunt, solicitor, appeared for the British India Steam Navigation Company.

Mr. T. Marden, Chief Officer of the Hospital-ship Madras, said he reached the wharf by climbing down on to the flooded gangway. He was speaking to the deceased on the wharf about five or six minutes, while he was waiting for three or four men whom he had asked to come down with chain lashings. He had not asked some other men to cover the hatch. He had seen the open hatch. He had the intention of getting the men, when they arrived with the lashings, to cover the hatch. While he was standing in the port waiting for these men, his attention was attracted by people on the wharf and he climbed down to them. The people on the wharf were impatient at the delay in hoisting the gangway and were asking when it would be put up. He got down on the wharf and Captain Graham asked him when the gangway would be put up. He replied it would be up as soon as his men arrived with the lashings. The men arrived with the chain lashings and while he was talking to the deceased they on the wharf proceeded to get the ladder up and his men proceeded to lash it. As soon as a few turns of the lashings were made, witness went up the gangway himself to see the job completed. While he was standing at the head of the gangway, people pushed past him. The deceased came with the others. Witness could not say whether the deceased was first or not but others certainly came. The deceased stepped past witness into the ship. As he did so, witness was told, that someone called the deceased. Col. Haldane told witness that he himself had called the deceased "Hullo Graham," that Captain Graham turned at the call towards him and tripped over the combing of the hatch. Col. Haldane did not say where he himself was actually standing. As far as witness knew Col. Haldane was the only man who saw the deceased fall. Witness was standing facing inboard but he was watching the men securing the gangway. Col. Haldane was very much upset.

NOT BRIGHTLY LIT.

Lt. J. J. Rodgers, Supply and Transport, Indian Army Reserve, said he was standing on shore at the foot of the gangway. He saw the deceased standing on his left about three paces from him. The Chief Officer was between him and the deceased. Witness saw no other ship's officer. He noticed no one warning people not to go up the gangway. The deceased went up the gangway having first said "Do you think, Rodgers, that the gangway is safe enough to go up." The Chief Officer followed immediately behind the deceased. He just went up behind the deceased, not with the intention of stopping him. Witness went up just afterwards when he heard of the accident. The passage was not brightly lit. There was a dim electric light. This was the impression witness received on ascending through the covered gangway. The gangway could not be called dark. There was a difference between the light there and that in the passage. He did not hear the Chief Officer shout for a light. When witness went on board there was a hatch board still lying beside the bunker hatch. There was certainly one hatch on the left-hand side of the bunker. There were no stanchions or other protection.

Replying to Mr. Blunt, the witness said it would be possible for other people to be standing at either side of the gangway without witness seeing them. He was not in a position to deny that the third and fourth officers were there. He said he did not see them. He did not see anyone precede Captain Graham but he was informed that Sergeant O'Flaherty went up before the deceased. If the Sergeant went up without witness' seeing him, others might also have done so. Witness' attention was not fixed upon the gangway, as to who was going up.

NO WARNING.

Mr. R. P. Sharman, Preventive Officer on duty in the Alexandra Dock, said he saw the deceased go up the gangway and witness started to go up after him. He did not notice anyone except the deceased going up. He did not notice any ship's officer at the foot of the gangway. No one warned witness at the foot of the gangway not to go up. At the top there was one officer seeing to the lashing of the gangway. When witness got to the top he saw that it was dark inside and he stood at the door until he got used to the light. He saw the Chief Officer and the serang at the bunker.

Replying to Mr. Blunt, the witness said he did not notice anyone follow Captain Graham at once. He saw Mr. Mardon standing at the foot of the gangway. He did not see him standing there after the deceased had entered the gangway.

Mr. Rustomji Shapurji, shed superintendent, Nos. 7 to 12 sheds, Alexandra Dock, said the deceased asked him to fetch some men and place the gangway. The gangway was placed at the deceased's orders. Witness asked the Chief Officer, who said he wanted the gangway placed a midships. The deceased told witness to order a crane so as to raise the gangway, which was then raised. Before the gangway was placed, the pilot came through the window and jumped down on the gangway. The Chief Officer jumped down, and then the captain came down. The first man to ascend after the gangway was tied, although the hook was still held by the crane, was Sergeant Flaherty. The second man was the deceased, the third, the Chief Officer; and then came the Preventive Officer. Witness saw the Chief Officer jump on the gangway from the window. He did not see any ships officer at the foot of the gangway, nor any ship's oeffier warning people not to ascend.

The enquiry was adjourned till Thursday.

The members of the Jewish Division, St. John Ambulance Brigade, met on Saturday morning at the Israelite School Parade ground at 10-30 a.m., but owing to the death of the Hon. Mr. W. L. Graham the Chairman of the St. John Ambulance Association, Bombay Centre, the usual parade was not held. A special meeting of the members of the division will be held to-morrow at 8 p.m. Mandvi in Dr. Dandekar's Medical Hall to express their heartfelt sorrow on the sad event.

PITHAPURAM POISON CASE.

APPROVER'S EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 19.

In the hearing of the charge of alleged attempt to poison the second son of the Rajah of Pithapuram the approver gave evidence to the effect that four days previous to the occurrence the first and second accused and herself were sent for by the third accused. They went to his place and they were made to take an oath of secrecy and the third accused gave the second accused a phial of blue liquid to be mixed with the milk to be served to the Rajah's children with a promise of Rs. 1,000 for each for keeping the matter a secret. On the fourth day after this she was boiling the milk brought by the first accused, when the second accused poured the contents of the phial in it. The milk was poured as usual in the silver cup and she washed the sauce pan. The children woke up and were sent to the parents. Other maid servants said the milk was spoiled when the Rani asked witness the cause of the milk being spoiled. She replied she did not know. Then the milk was sent to the medical attendant.

The medical attendant of the Raja stated that the milk was handed over to him by the approver. He gave a stray dog 5oz. of the liquid. The dog drank the milk and it produced no effect for 15 minutes Then he gave it a second doze of about the same quantity and after 15 minutes the dog showed symptoms of convulsions and died 15 minutes later. He was therefore convinced that the milk was poisoned but was unable to say what the poison was. He then experimented upon a fowl and it had no effect upon it. He was then told to hand the dog over to the Veterinary Assistant for post-mortem and keep the milk in safe custody.

LORD DERBY'S STUD.

PROFITS FROM FEES OF FAMOUS SIRES.

An appeal by the Earl of Derby against Income-tax assessment on profits of horse-breding was dismissed by Mr. Justice Rowlatt in the King's Bench Division on June 24.

According to the case prepared for the information of the court by the Income-tax Commissioners, the assessement appealed against by Lord Derby was a sum of £2,000 for the year ended April 5, 1914, in respect of the profits derived from two stallions, Chaucer and Swinford, which he keeps at his stud farm at Newmarket. Swinford was worth £40,000 and Chaucer £20,000.

At the stud farm Lord Derby also kept brood mares of his own, but the only question which arose was as regarded the profits arising from mares belonging to other people.

It was argued on behalf of Lord Derby that his stud horses should be treated in the same way as plant and machinery, as their capital value depreciated each year to the amount of £3,333, and therefore instead of there being a profit of £1,405 per annum there would be a loss.

The judge said that he had not to decide whether a horse could be regarded as plant or machinery for the purpose of the Income-tax Act, or of the section applying to this. The section provided that it must be plant which had diminished in value after a year by reason of wear and tear during the year. He was clearly of opinion that the diminished value of a breeding animal was merely due to the fact that it was a year nearer its end, and was from that point less valuable, and, therefore, was not within this section. He dismissed the appeal with costs.

SIDHA DACOITY CASE.

TWELVE PERSONS SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 19.

Judgment has been pronounced in the Sidha village dacoity case by Mr. Keough, Special Magistrate, Jhang.

Out of 56 men challanged of whom 34 were actually present in the court; fifteen were discharged for want of sufficient evidence and charges under Section 395, I.P.C., were framed against nineteen persons. Of the nineteen persons so charged twelve have been convicted and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment each and seven are acquitted.

LICENSES FOR EXPORTS TO ITALY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 19.

A Press communiqué says:—Intimation has been received from the Secretary of State for India that goods which are permitted to go to France without a license may now go to Italy without a license.

ANGLO-INDIANS AND THE WAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—One cannot but appreciate with feelings of thankfulness the spirit of kindliness that moved you to open the columns of the "Bombay Chronicle" to further the cause of the Anglo-Indian in his wail to be of service to his country at the Front.

The cry is bitter, they way is short and the time is ripe.

At a moments' notice we might at any time be called upon to furnish details of the scheme.

The bravery of the Anglo-Indian has never been challenged and his intelligence has always been admitted. With this combination his utility is assured if we can get the right sort.

It is absolutely essential therefore that great care should be exercised in making the selection from the volunteers and others throughout India, and it seems desirable that this matter should be left entirely in the hands of the officers and Sergents-Instructors whose decision should be considered final.

Of course 'quality' should be the primary consideration as the scheme if approved would probably be sanctioned as an experimental measure and it behoves us to make certain that no possibility can exist of any failure, but on the other hand complete success must be guaranteed.

In a word we must pick the best men that will go in anw win as easily as toey enter a Rugby match. The community will naturally watch their career with feverish anxiety and they will know it. With this additional incentive they cannot but return with distinction.

Now for the purse. Private contributions supplemented by funds from the society and supported by a grant-in-aid from Government with a free transport would appear to be one solution of the difficulty as Government cannot then reject the proposal for financial reasons.

A preliminary training for a few months would be absolutely necessary any if it could be effected in England all the better.

I merely put forward the above suggestions for what they are worth with the definite object that they may be improved upon or modified or changed but I feel strongly that a start should at once be made in some such direction.—Yours etc.,

INTERESTED.

Bombay, 18th July, 1915.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—As one connected for some years with the Anglo-Indian movement in a responsible capacity, and also having had a personal and bitter experience of how justice is administered so far as Anglo-Indians are concerned, in the Army, I could not help giving vent to my feelings against the powers that be, in a manner I am ashamed to admit, in public, but fortunately a friend of mine tactfully diverted my attention. Your leaderette and the correspondence signed "Facta non Verba" ought to be read and well digested by every loyal son of Britain.

In my Army days I have met a few Anglo-Indian soldiers, and better men I must say never wore the King's uniform, but only a small portion of these few dared to admit that they were "Anglo-Indian." Being myself a warrant officer I was in a position to judge for myself the efficiency of these men.

We wont recount what our forefathers did for the "Dear old country." That is an old story, and we need not remind the benign British Government, what was done in the stormy days gone by, by men of the despised "Eurasian" community, gratefully dubbed, "Half-castes" and "Underbreds," yet some of our famous cavalry regiments in India are named after the same "Half-castes", to this day.

Even in peace this despised class is pushed against the wall, as certain Military Court Martial Records, within the the last ten years will prove, and although the British Military Court Martial is believed by many of the uninitiated to be the fairest tribunal on earth, yet if an Anglo-Indian is called on to defend himself before one of these "just tribunals," unless he has the means to brief a prominent European barrister, he is almost certain to go to the wall, unless, of course, the charges against him are simple in the extreme. It is true the Army Act provides for appeals but, from one case I know of the poor victim can appeal in vain, to the powers that be in "this Land of Regrets." He might be righted if he can beg, borrow or steal say £500 to engage counsel to appear before the Army Council in England or the Privy Council, but never otherwise.

The sooner every Anglo-Indian, (I include also those of European parents) born in India, join together in a common cause, and insist on having a stronger voice in the administration of this country the better. I say Europeans born in India advisedly, as I can personally bring forward at least one case, in which a young man, both of whose parents are Europeans, and although in a competitive exam, open to even experts in England, he took the first place yet when he applied for an appointment under the Government of India, to which he was entitled, and which he should have secured through his proved, qualities, he was I believe told that not being of "European Birth," he was debarred. But what about those of German and Austrian birth who had been in, before the war, and some of whom are now in the Imperial Service? Are they more worthy?

Yes the day has come, or "Der Tag" as our enemies say for the Hon. Mr. Abbott to stop all this practice about "Mount Abbotts" and other useless schemes. It is the duty he owes to us all who obtained for him his high position, to speak out in a more forcible manner and to insist on our rights, as loyal citizens of the Empire.—Yours etc.

ONE WHO HAS SUFFERED.

An "At Home" will be given to-morrow in the Lahore Town Hall to meet the officers and men of the Lahore Garrison and wounded millitary and sick returned from active service.

SPORT AT HOME.

MILITARY ATHLETICS.

DEATH OF AN ATHLETE.

Lance-Corporal Thomas Henry Betts, Canadian Forces, died within a few hours of running a race at the Canadian Troops' Sports, held near Hythe, Kent. Betts, who was forty-five years of age, held the Canadian 100 yards record of 9 4-5 sec. and was also a famous lacrosse player. He was for many years coach of the Montreal Athletic Association. The medical testimony at the inquest was that Betts suffered from an athlete's heart and that the lungs were congested.

The Ranelagh Harriers commenced a series of mid-week summer cross-country runs from the Green Man, Putney Heath, on Wednesday June 30.

The London Volunteer Rifles held a sports meeting and gymkhana on Saturday July 3 at the Aviation Ground, North Ealing.

The annual sports of the Lower School of John Lyon (Harrow) were held on the Harrow School track at Harrow on June 26. The school championship cup was won by Massey, with 78 points, Matthews being second with 72 points, and Mellor third, with 68 points. In the high jump Massey cleared 5ft. 1in. and beat the school record by 2in.

An athletic and military sports meeting by the third line of the County of London Yeomanry Regiment attracted fully 2,000 spectators at Hurlingham. Major Curley, Lieutenant Mains, and Lieutenant Lemon were the chief officials. The best all-round form was shown by Private Williamson, who won the long jump at 17ft. 4in., and also secured first place in the quarter-mile race. Private Stembridge did well in the high jump, which he won at 4ft. 10in. In the course of the afternoon the Hurlingham Club entertained three hundred wounded soldiers to tea. There was also a demonstration of "Boddy" life-saving jackets and waistcoats in the lake. Lady Jellicoe distributed the prizes. Results: Long Jump.—Private Williamson, (17ft. 4in.), 1; Private Denslain, 2. 100 Yards Race.—Private Grice, 1; Time, 11sec. 220 Yards Race.—Private Stokes, 1; Private Denslain, 2. Time, 25 1-5sec. Tug-of-War.—"A" Squadron won. Quarter Mile Race.—Private Williamson, 1; Private Taylor, 2; Private Grice, 3. Won by two yards. Time, 59 4-5 sec. High Jump.—Private Stembridge (4ft. 10in.), 1; Private Tomlinson (4ft. 8in.), 2. Wrestling on Horseback.—Won by "A" Squadron. Relay Race.—Won by 2nd Sharpshooters' Athletic Club team. 100 Yards Race (for wounded soldiers).—Private London (Canadians), 1; Private Green (2nd Life Guards), 2; Private Crisp (4th Suffolk Regiment), 3. Won by a yard. Time 12 4-5 sec.

Fine weather favoured the athletic sports at Southwell, near Newark, organised by the Southwell Golf Club for the Northumbrian and West Riding Royal Engineers in training in the vicinity. Lance-Corporal Colin Smith, the half-mile flat and seven miles cross-country champion of Yorkshire, won the one mile race. The 100 yards race was won by Sapper Pigg the sack race by Sapper Nixon, the non-commissioned officers' walking race by Lance-Corporal Swinhoa, the obstacle race by Driver Boyd, the officers' relay race by the 3/1st West Riding Engineers, the tug-of-war by 3/1st Northumbrian Engineers, and the relay race by the 3/1st Northumbrian Engineers. The prizes were presented by Lady Bingham, the wife of Colonel Sir Herbert Bingham, commanding officer of the West Riding Territorial Engineers.

CHARITY SPORTS MEETING.

A charity sports meeting, promoted by the Western, District of the Scottish Amateur Athletic Association took place on the same day at Glasgow. Unfortunately heavy rain fell throughout the proceedings, and the attendance in consequence was disappointing. The results were: 100 yards flat handicap—J. R. McClarg (Bellanouston Harriers), 5 yards start, 1; A. Reid (Allan Glens School), 2½ yards 2; G. Ballas (West of Scotland), 4½ yards, 3. Won by inches. Time, 10 2-5sec. Half-mile handicap. J. G. Weir (Shettleston H.), 37, 1; W. N. Dempsey (West of Scotland H.), 52, 2; J. B. Craig (Bellahouston H.), 38, 3. Won easily; time, 1min. 58 2-5sec. 220 yards handicap.—W. B. Grant (Bellahouston H.), 7, 1; J. Prentice (Olympic H.), 15, 2; J. McFadden (St. Peter's A.C.), 13, 3. Whon by a yard; a foot between 2 and 3. Time, 23sec. One mile handicap.—A. J. Oliver (St. Peter's A. C.) 100 1; A. Semple (Shettleston H.), 45, 2; J. Wilson (Glenpark H.), 35, 3. High jump.—M. Dale (unattached), allowed 6in., 5ft. 6½in., 1; J. Kennedy (Boghead A.C.), 7in., 5ft. 4in., 2. Military Marathon race.—4th Battalion S. R., No. 3 Company, 2hrs. 39min. 52sec. 1.

In a five a side football match Celtic beat Rangers by 2 goals to 1.

STORY OF STRINGS OF PEARLS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 19.

An interesting story of eleven strings of pearls which cost their owner his life was told to-day to Mr. Justice Chaudhri when an application was made on behalf of Steram Das Allamull, jewellers.

One Sirdar Hossain who used to bring pearls and jewellery to the applicant for disposal on the 16th March last year deposited eleven strings of pearls with the applicant. A few days later Sirdar Hossain was murdered. Setram Das then went to the Police Commissioner and offered to deposit the pearl strings with him, but he was advised to keep them and to ascertain if there was any claimant. Subsequently Abdul Karim Memon claimed the strings and has brought a suit in the High Court to have it declared that those strings belonged to him. The applicant asked that leave be granted to him to deposit strings with the Registrar of the Court. The application was granted and he was directed to appear during the hearing of the suit.

SYDNEY K. THOMPSON

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Silk Parsee Long Coat and Trousers	Rs. 15-0.
Flannel Parsee Long Coat and Trousers (unlined)	Rs. 18-8.
Cashmere Parsee Long Coat and Trousers (Lined Italian)	Rs. 21-0.

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NOTICE TO POONA RESIDENTS.

THE POONA OFFICE of the BOMBAY CHRONICLE is at No. 1, Arsenal Road, (Treacher's Buildings.)

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that since November 1912, I have adopted the name of PURSHOTAMDAS VANDRAVANDAS JAVERI as another name of mine.

VITHALDAS VANDRAVANDAS JAVERI.

Bombay, 19th July, 1915. 1285

Business Notice.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor," and not to any member of the staff by name.

ALL BUSINESS communications (Advertisement, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein. By this means only can satisfactory investigation be made as to the cause of irregularity.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 4 p.m. on the day before publication.

Notice to Correspondents.

In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their MS. typewritten if possible.

All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such, and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned, but if this be not done, the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, July 20, 1915.

ANGLO-INDIANS AND THE WAR.

The Anglo-Indian community of Calcutta have lost no time in responding to the appeals which have appeared in the Press all over India during the last few weeks, urging that some organised steps should be taken to enable the aspirations of those Anglo-Indians who desire to fight for the Empire to be satisfied. An influential Committee has been formed to deal with the question, including the Presidents of the local branches of the Anglo-Indian Association and the Anglo-Indian Empire League, the Agents of the two leading railway companies, the Commandants of the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles and other prominent citizens. Mr. Arden Wood, the Principal of La Martiniere, to whose efforts the formation of this Committee is largely due in a letter to the Press, appeals for the help of the community. He writes:—

> The first thing the Committee has to do is to open a register of men offering themselves for service in war and all who wish to offer themselves are asked to send in their names without delay. What is the Anglo-Indian League going to do? Has it not got the chance it has for many years been asking for? Will it respond in units, tens, hundreds? Many of us are very anxious that Anglo-Indians should show up really well at this juncture and feel that all, who can should become recruiting officers for the time being. We want the help of the Anglo-Indian Leagues and Associations, employers of labour and in particular the help of wives and mothers and others. It is perhaps these last who can do the most of all.

We would add to this, what is the community in Bombay going to do? In Bombay the feeling of disappointment and resentment at the indifference, and even the disaffection, displayed in authoritative quarters towards the burning anxiety of large numbers of Europeans born in this country and Eurasians to go to the war is very strong. From the very beginning there was a discrimination shown as between volunteers of one community and those of another which was naturally very keenly resented, and the whole question of racial and social preference in our volunteer regiments is one which will have to be very drastically discussed at a more convenient season. But for the present, the problem is, how is the community to surmount the official obstacles which stand in the way of their youths, who, inspired with the patriotism of Empire, are zealous to give their services to the Empire's cause? Calcutta is showing the way and we trust that the leaders of the community on this side of India, will not leave it to Calcutta alone, but will set on foot without delay a corresponding organisation, which can work with the Calcutta committee for the provision of the means for Anglo-Indian volunteers to be sent to England, there to obtain acceptance of the services which are refused in India.

It might be added, also, what is the Government going to do? We have from the very first expressed the view that the Government of India and the military authorities were gravely at fault in refusing not only the enlistment of members of the domiciled community, but also in rejecting the appeals of Indians to be allowed to raise volunteer corps. That, again, is a matter that will have to be drastically discussed at a more convenient season. But pertinent as the question is, there is little to be gained by asking it. Experience shows that the Anglo-Indian does not get a fair chance, as compared with the European in this country, and the handicap, if he comes from India, after enlisting in this country, is apt to follow him. A case has been brought to our notice recently of a deplorable character. Some months ago a number of young Anglo-Indians were enlisted in India as Corporals in the Royal Engineers, as motor drivers, and were sent to the Front to drive cars and lorries attached to the Indian Expeditionary Force in France. Most of these men held Government licenses and some of them threw up good appointments in some of the leading motor firms in India to go to the Front to serve their country. The story of their treatment and return to India is a long one and would take too much space to tell in detail. But on the face of it they seem to have been treated very badly. From the outset they were given the most menial work to do on board the transport. On arrival at Marseilles in December, they were tested in driving and on proving efficient, three or four of them on getting cars were sent to the Front. The services of some of the remainder were utilised by the Staff officers at Marseilles but after a time these were replaced by Home engaged men of the A. S. C. and the whole lot were then sent off to the Advanced Base depot at Rouen. Here they were again subjected to a severe test, and after a time forwarded on to Aire. During their stay at the Front, however, instead of their proper work, they were put to various other duties, some of a menial character, the driving of cars and lorries being done solely by the Home-engaged men of the A. S. C. As a result some of the men, who declare that they "felt their position as aliens very keenly" asked that their services should be utilised in the trenches but this was refused, and by the 20th of May they were all back at Marseilles, without any reason being given for their return. A month later they were returned to India for discharge. Their application to be allowed to take their discharge in France in order to go to England and enlist was refused and they were sent back to Bombay, where they learned *for the first time* that their return was due to inefficiency in driving motor cars and lorries. Now these men left India as efficient drivers, they were tested at Marseilles, and after that sent to Rouen. They were tested again at Rouen and then sent off to join the transports. There they were never given an opportunity to prove their efficiency under actual war conditions, being put to other work. To return these men, under these circumstances, to India as "inefficient" seems entirely unjustified and places them under a cruel and undeserved stigma which ought to be removed.

The moral of it is that the Anglo-Indian who wishes to serve the Army in Europe in any sort of capacity does better, if he can find the means, to go to England and enlist. Here he is accepted on equal terms with his English, Scotch, Irish or Welsh brother, and if he has worth be can prove it. If the leaders of the community wish to prove, in the face of the refusal of the authorities to accept Anglo-Indians for enlistment in this country, that their young men are not only ready and eager, but fit to fight for the Empire, they cannot do better than respond to Mr. Arden Wood's appeal. But Calcutta is a far cry from Bombay for the purpose, and it is essential to form a Committee here and open a register, such as that suggested by Mr. Arden Wood. At a later stage the two committees could work together. The immediate requirement is the foundation of an organisation and the discussion of ways and means.

Notes of the Day.

A Remarkable Appointment.

Thursday's Government "Gazette" contains the announcement that Mr. E. M. Nicholson, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to act as Administrator-General and Official Trustee, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. Sanders Slater. The post of an Administrator-General and Official Trustee being one of great responsibility obviously requires that its incumbent should be a practising lawyer of experience. Even an acting appointment in this post, therefore, naturally affects the interests of the general public no less than of the members of the Bar,—among whom we are not surprised to find this announcement has naturally created not a little amazement. We are not, indeed, aware of any conspicuous qualifications of Mr. Nicholson, justifying his selection, except that he was called to the Bar in 1909 and was admitted to the Bombay High Court a little later. He is thus a very junior member of the local Bar, being of less than six years standing and, as far as we know, has not shone in the Courts, where he has made occasional appearances during the Criminal Session as a Junior. Under the circumstance, we are afraid that the ordinary lay mind will unfortunately find it difficult to disassociate this appointment from the fact that Mr. Nicholson bears a very near relation to the Solicitor to the Government.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins' Successor.

The announcement of the selection of Mr. Lancelot Sanderson K.C., M.P., to succeed Sir Lawrence Jenkins as Chief Justice of Bengal seems to have come as a great surprise to the Calcutta Bar, where the expectation was widely entertained that one of three judges in India would be chosen. Nobody knows anything about Mr. Sanderson, beyond what is to be found in any book of reference, except an anonymous official,—'One of the highest officials,"—who has been interviewed by "The Englishman." This personage, "whose opinion by virtue of his position is entitled to the greatest weight" says that Mr. Lancelot Sanderson was "liked immensely" at Harrow and Cambridge. As regards his career at the Bar,

> it was a successful one, he having a large and growing practice. He was an exceptionally hard worker, sound in his judgment and forceful in his argument and was highly respected by the members of the Bench before whom he appeared. Of brilliant attainments, he rapidly rose in his profession and his marked ability was recognised and rewarded by his being appointed King's Counsel at the early age of forty. In the field of sport Mr. Sanderson also achieved distinction. He was an excellent cricketer and played in the Harrow School eleven a few years before Mr. Justice Greaves of the Calcutta High Court who was also a pupil of the famous school on the hill.

In conclusion the high official in question remarked with great emphasis: "The selection is an admirable one and Mr. Lancelot Sanderson should be a great success in his new position."

The Local Bar and the Appointment.

"The Englishman" has endeavoured also to ascertain the opinion of the Bar with regard to the new appointment, but not with much apparent success. The only well-known barrister to give an opinion openly was Sir S. P. Sinha who thought that the authorities responsible had taken a very wise step indeed in selecting a man from Home and not from India. But another "equally well-known member of the Bar" expressed a different opinion. He said there were very good men indeed here from whom a selection could have been made. A member of the Bar "who has the reputation of being a very sound lawyer" justified that reputation by saying that it was impossible to express any opinion! And finally, by way of filling up his day's work, the representative of our contemporary who made this expedition to the Bar Library, concluded his symposium by remarking sapiently that

> An eminent lawyer whose opinion is always entitled to great weight and who expresses his views forcibly, is unfortunately not in Calcutta at present. His opinion would have been very interesting.

Perhaps the most remarkable comment is that of "The Englishman" itself, which says "Mr. Sanderson is a Unionist M.P., so that his appointment indicates that party claims have been dropped in the distribution of patronage." Seeing that we have a Unionist Secretary of State the reason for arriving at this conclusion is a little difficult to understand!

Lunacy in Bombay.

There are some very instructive facts in the Triennial Report on the Lunatic Asylums in the Bombay Presidency for the years 1912-14 recently issued, which are well worthy of notice. Though a steady increase is observable from year to year in the number of admissions to the asylums in the Presidency, a close study of the report makes it clear that this tendency is explainable by causes other than any general increase in the prevalence of lunacy among the people. These cases are partly the gradual disappearance of the prejudice of the people against these institutions, and partly the demand of social and economic considerations which render their neighbours less tolerant of annoyance by insanes and their relatives less able to maintain them. It is also instructive to note that, out of a total mean population of insanes during the triennium there were 1,197 males to 297 females. And these figures gain a considerable significance when it is found that labourers gave the largest number of admissions, and were followed by merchants and traders, domestic servants, cultivators, clerks, mendicants and artisans. It may be added that while the averages of admission and re-admission for insanes under the ages of 20 and 60 were only 31 and 91 the average for those between 20 and 40 was so large as 337.

The Future of Sanitation.

A gratifying change in the sanitary policy of the Government of India has been observable in recent years by the allotment of increased grants on sanitation. Nevertheless the progress has not been commensurate with the needs of the country. And it is instructive to find Colonel W. G. King, a retired member of the Indian Medical Service, expressing his opinion,—during the course of a paper he read at a meeting of the East India Association,—that the present position of sanitation in the administration of India is as poorly defined and incomplete in regard to the general population as in 1867, both as to the sanitary service and the unsatisfactory arrangements as to finances devoted to it. Some time ago Sir Harcourt Butler thus defined the position "Our first and signal objective is to educate the people as to the value and necessity of the measures for protecting them . . . from the ravages of plague, malaria, cholera and other communicable diseases, and all the miseries which follow in their train Fortified by the results of research in India, we can leave the future with confidence to preventive medicine and preventive sanitation." This rhetorical presentation of existing state of affairs is, of course, very sympathetic. But the question which at once suggests itself to those who are anxious for the sanitary welfare of India is simply this: What does this awaiting "the future with confidence" really imply? Colonel King very appropriately asks this question and doubts if the practical measures adopted by Government are sufficient. Mr. Gokhale once said that to add even 91,000 to the existing 10,000 schools would, at the existing rate of progress, require seventy years; and nothing gives a more melancholy idea of the inadequacy of the Government efforts than the statement of Colonel King that, if we are to trust to education for advance in rural areas,—as Sir Harcourt Butler implied,—sanitation may see the light there in about another hundred years hence.

Germany's Food Supply.

Some remarkable statements were made recently in a lecture delivered in Berlin by Professor Ballod to the "War Committee for the Interests of Consumers." The audience included representatives of the Great General Staff and of various official bodies. Professor Ballod, said that nine-tenths of the normal amount of German food imports had now ceased, but that all in all the shortage in the food supply was only about 12 or 13 per cent. The danger now to be averted was that excessive optimism might lead to waste. If the war lasted one whole year longer, Germany would have to practise very great economies. There would be sufficient bread and potatoes, but the position regarding the supply of meat would be much more unfavourable. The stocks of cattle seized in enemy territory had been eaten up. They would probably be forced to reduce by one-half the consumption of meat and also of beer. It was very important that the authorities should act properly regarding the division and distribution of supplies, and that they should expropriate the coming harvest. Professor Ballod appealed for voluntary economy in all directions. Professor Lehmann, of the Agricultural High School, said that he considered the outlook to be better than the lecturer had made it but that the need of economy was urgent.

Who Died Content!

Rex and Wilfred Winslow were the first men who died on the field of German South-West Africa. The epitaph on the cross on the grave ran thus:

"Tell England ye that pass this monument,
That we who rest here died content."

—"DAILY NEWSPAPER."

Far the horizon of our best desires
Stretches into the sunset of our lives:
The wavering taper of the achieved expires,
And only the irrevocable will survives.
Content to die for England! How the words
Thrill those who live for England, knowing not
The stern, heroic passion that upgirds
The loins of such as, ardent, for her fought.
Content! It is a word that brooks no bounds,
If from the heights and depths it takes its name:
Upon the proud lips of great men it sounds
As if the clear note from the Heavens came;
A word that, sea-like, shrinks and grows again;
A little word on lips of little men!

—John Hogben in the "WESTMINSTER GAZETTE."

Official and Personal.

Sir Rabindranath Tagore has just completed a translation into English of the selected poems of Vidyapati and Chandidas, the Bengali poets of the 16th Century A.D., which it is hoped, will give the European critic a true insight into the spirit of Vaishnava poems. The poet has also translated some of the *Baul* songs of Bengal which embody religious philosophy in the characteristically simple language of the *Baul* sect of the Vaishnavites.

U. P. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MUNICIPALITIES AND MAHOMEDAN REPRESENTATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, July 19.

Sir James Meston presided at a meeting of the Legislative Council to-day when Mr. Pim introduced the Municipalities Bill explaining that the object was the consolidation of municipal law which was at present contained in four separate enactments.

Mr. Raza Ali regretted that no separate representation had been given to Mahomedans.

Pandit Motilal Nehru expressed a hope that the Bill would settle the question of Mahomedan representation once for all to enable both communities to settle down and work for the country's good.

Mr. Pim replying to the discussion said executive officers would only be appointed to municipalities where work was heavy.

The Bill was referred to a Select Committee.

Khwaja Ghulam Us Saqlain introduced the Debtors' Equitable Relief Bill. He mentioned that he had been told the Bill should be delayed owing to the war, but he thought this no sufficient excuse since it was principally for the relief of those fighting at the front that the Bill was introduced.

The Council adjourned *sine die*.

GERMAN MISSIONARY AS HONORARY MAGISTRATE.

A COMPLAINT FROM CHOTA-NAGPUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 19.

A correspondent writing to the "Englishman" under the heading "The German Preserve in Chota Nagpur," draws attention to the fact that an enemy subject still sits there as a magistrate to try British subjects. The Rev. Paul Wagner of the Purulia branch of the German Lutheran Mission is an Honorary Magistrate of the headquarters bench of the district. After the outbreak of war he took his seat on the bench as usual, when a pleader turned round to him and remarked that since he was an enemy subject he declined to conduct his case before him. Mr. Wagner very wisely took the hint and left the court room, but his name is still retained on the list of Honorary Magistrates.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

STORMING FEAT AT YPRES.

ATTEMPT ON LINER ODURNA

CONSTERNATION IN AMERICA.

TALIANS MAKING GOOD PROGRESS

Particulars are given of the liner Orduna's escape from the German submarine which fired a torpedo at the vessel without the slightest warning, when nearly all the passengers were asleep.

The attack on the Orduna has caused consternation in American official circles. Count Bernstorff had assured Mr. Lansing on the day previous that he was confident there would not be another Lusitania disaster.

"Eye-witness" with headquarters describes the surprise assault on the enemy, which led up to the storming and capture of the trenches at Ypres on the morning of July 6th.

The Italians continue to do good work on the Cadore front in overcoming the geographical difficulties of the country and the enemy's determined resistance. The infantry were particularly brilliant in the struggle for the possession of the Lana Pass.

Both the Russian and German communiqués are suggestive of the fierceness of the struggle in North-West and South-East Poland.

In a notable speech to his supporters M. Venizelos explained how he came to assume the leadership of the party and forget the unpleasantness of the past. He accused the Government of prolonging its life against the will of the people.

Replying to a peace deputation the Swedish Premier said that the Government's policy was strict neutrality. Events might, however, occur, he said, which would render the maintenance of neutrality in the interests of Sweden herself impossible.

MOPLAH BOATMEN SENTENCED.

THEFT OF CARGO.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, July 19.

Mr. A. C. Woodhouse, Divisional Magistrate, Calicut, convicted six Moplah boatmen, who were charged with theft.

The accused were the crew of a lighter that was engaged in landing cargo from the s.s. Rahiman in May last. Among the cargo entrusted to them was a wooden case containing silk handkerchiefs of the value of Rs. 500 shipped by a firm in Bombay to a local merchant. The accused are alleged to have appropriated the contents of the wooden case and thrown it into the sea.

The Magistrate sentenced each to undergo rigorous imprisonment for a period of nine months and to pay a fine of Rs. 75 or in default to suffer two months' further rigorous imprisonment.

SUBMARINE'S ATTACK ON THE ODURNA.

MORE CONSTERNATION IN AMERICA.

LINER'S ESCAPE FROM SUBMARINE.

DASTARDLY ATTACK BY PIRATES.

ORDUNA'S SPEED SAVES HER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, July 18.

Captain Taylor of the Orduna says that early in the morning thirty-seven miles from Queenstown he sighted a submarine three-quarters of a mile distant.

Eight minutes afterwards a torpedo was fired. The periscope could only have been a few inches above the surface as there were seven lookouts watching.

The torpedo missed, apparently owing to the Germans misjudging the Orduna's speed. Not the slightest warning was given and nearly all the passengers were sleeping.

After the torpedo had been fired, the stewards woke the passengers who assembled on the upper decks with life-belts ready to take to the boats.

While shots were passing over the heads of the passengers the captain continued sending wireless messages for help. The passengers afterwards passed a resolution of appreciation of the captain's masterly manœuvring.

227 PASSENGERS ON BOARD.

AMERICAN BARQUE USED AS SCREEN

NEW YORK, July 18.

The Orduna carried 227 passengers, many of them Americans. The torpedo missed by only twenty yards. Shortly before this the Orduna sighted a barque flying the American flag ahead and gave her a wide berth.

It is believed that she was the American barque Normandy, which a German submarine also used as a screen for the torpedoing of a Russian ship in the same vicinity. This misuse of the Normandy has increased American indignation.

MORE CONSTERNATION IN AMERICA.

COUNT BERNSTORFF'S ASSURANCE.

WASHINGTON, July 18.

The attack has caused consternation in official circles where it was believed that while not conceding the American diplomatic demand that unarmed ships should be warned, Germany would nevertheless see that this was done.

Only yesterday Count Bernstorff assured Mr. Lansing that he was confident there would not be another Lusitania disaster.

ESCAPE FROM TWO SUBMARINES.

RANGOON STEAMER'S EXPERIENCE IN THE CHANNEL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 19.

The steamer Ava, which arrived here from Home to-day, brings the news of the escape of the Tenasserim on its last homeward run from Rangoon. The Tenasserim passed Scilly Isles and while in the Channel she sighted two submarines shelling an unknown steamer. She was seen simultaneously by the submarines, who signalled her to stop. The Tenasserim went full speed and one of the submarines fired two shots which missed her. A destroyer came to her aid and the submarines disappeared.

BURMA'S SEA-BORNE TRADE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 19.

Burma's seaborn trade for June shows advance by Rs. 3,487,653, the figures being for June 1915 Rs. 52,887,393 and for June 1914, Rs. 49, 399, 740.

A SURPRISE ASSAULT.

TRENCH STORMING FEAT AT YPRES.

HOW IT WAS EFFECTED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WARSERVICE)

LONDON, July 18.

"Eye-witness" with head-quarters, describing the British capture of trenches at Ypres on the morning of July 6th, says:

An impenetrable white veil of mist which crept up in the early hours covered the whole low-lying area of the Ypres Canal, when the British guns began the preparatory bombardment. It lifted however before the time for the assault arrived.

The infantry who were crouching under cover, ready and impatient for the signal to advance, were able to see their way to the enemy's position which was very close.

So well had the assault been prepared that there was little shooting from the German front line and hardly any necessity for the British stormers to hurry.

The effects of the British and French guns were very severe; the defences, which were very deep, were much knocked about and the survivors of the men who held them had bolted.

The trenches were full of a surprising amount of equipment. The attack was evidently a surprise as hot coffee and unopened letters were found in the dugouts. The numbers of bodies and statements of prisoners show that the German losses were severe.

ACTIVITY ON BRITISH FRONT

GAS SHELLS LARGELY USED BY ENEMY

LONDON, July 18.

Field-Marshal French reports that the situation is unchanged. Though since July 9th there have been no engagements requiring special report there has been considerable activity on the front line. Several mines have been sprung on both sides and portions of the front have sometimes been heavily bombarded.

On three occasions the enemy gained a footing in our trenches but were immediately expelled.

One of these attacks was preceded by heavy shelling the feature of which was the enemy's employment of a large quantity of gas shells.

ARTILLERY DUEL ROUND SOUCHEZ.

ALLIES' SUCCESSFUL COUNTER ATTACK

PARIS, July 19.

The communique says:—There has been violent artillery duel round Souchez and sharp infantry actions have occurred on the Heights of the Meuse.

A counter-attack this morning regained us the section of the trench occupied by the enemy yesterday.

The Germans again attacked during the day aided by jets of burning liquid but they were repulsed. We inflicted very heavy losses on the enemy and took 202 prisoners.

ONLY ARTILLERY ACTIONS.

PARIS, July 18.

The communique says:—Last night was relatively quiet and only artillery actions occurred.

WAR GAZETTEER.

The following places are mentioned in to-day's telegrams:—

YPRES.—In Flanders, 18 miles N.W. of Lille.

SOUCHEZ.—In France, six miles north of Arras.

GORIZIA.—In Austria, on the Isonzo, 18 miles N.W. of Trieste.

BARI.—In Italy, situated on a tongue of land which projects into the Adriatic, 50 miles N.W. of Tarentum.

MLAWA.—In Poland, 70 miles North of Warsaw.

CIECHANOW.—In Poland, 15 miles S.E. of Przasnysz.

SITUATION IN POLAND

FIERCE FIGHTING IN PROGRESS.

ENEMY'S GENERAL OFFENSIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, July 18.

Both the Russian and German communiques are suggestive of the fierceness of the fighting in North-West and South-East Poland.

The German communiqué asserts that since July 17, the Russians have been retreating along the entire front between the rivers Pissa and the Vistula, towards the river Narew.

The Russian communiqué says that in the Mlawa region we retired southward of Ciechanow, the enemy having doubled its reserves.

The enemy between the Vistula and the Bug assumed a general offensive.

Attacks eastward of the Wieprz were repulsed.

The enemy repeatedly forced our barbed wire defences but was repulsed by rifle fire and the bayonet.

After stubborn fighting the enemy made slight progress eastward of the Wieprz.

FORCES OPPOSED TO THE RUSSIANS.

AN EXPERT'S ESTIMATE.

PETROGRAD, July 18.

Experts calculate the German forces operating on the Galicia-Lublin front amount to six armies while on the north front there are three armies and large forces of cavalry.

SUCCESSES AND REVERSES.

FIERCE FIGHTING ON THE ORJITZA.

PETROGRAD, July 18.

A communique says:—Fierce fighting has occurred on the Orjitza. Three battalions of the enemy crossed the river and the Russians furiously counter-attacked annihilating the enemy with the bayonet. Reports from other sectors speak of successes and reverses on both sides.

HOLLAND'S NEUTRALITY.

POSSIBILITY OF GERMAN ATTACK.

LONDON, July 17.

Mr. Winston Churchill, in an interview with the correspondent of a Dutch paper, said the Allies in no circumstances would dream of pressing the Netherlands to abandon her neutrality, but there was a possibility of Germany attacking the Netherlands.

AMSTERDAM, July 18.

The Dutch press is gratified at Mr. Churchill's statement, which is regarded as of an agreeable and tranquilising nature, calculated to cause utmost satisfaction.

DEFENCE OF HOLLAND.

CONSTRUCTION OF VARIOUS NEW WORKS.

AMSTERDAM, July 18.

A Bill has been introduced into the Chamber providing for the construction of a new lock at Ymuiden, widening of the North Sea canal, enlarging of Ymuiden harbour and the construction of defence works.

The new lock will be larger than the Panama Canal locks. The total cost will be one and three quarter millions sterling.

A CORRECTION.

Anniversary meetings of the declaration of war will be held throughout the British Empire on August 4, and not on August 8, as reported yesterday.

ON THE CADORE FRONT.

ENEMY'S ADVANCED TRENCHES CAPTURED.

ITALIAN INFANTRY'S BRILLIANT SUCCESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, July 18.

The Italians are successfully continuing to capture the high and difficult region between the forts recently stormed on the Cadore front.

The communiqué says:—Overcoming the geographical difficulties and the enemy's determined resistance, the Italians have reached the line running from the pass Bois through the Franza Valley to the slopes of the Lana Pass.

The infantry were particularly brilliant in the struggle for the possession of the slopes of the Lana Pass and despite a murderous fire successfully attacked with the bayonet the enemy's advanced trenches which are now being organised. The Austrians are showing increased but unsuccessful activity on the Isonzo.

FINE EXPLOIT BY ITALIAN DIRIGIBLES

Two Italian dirigibles achieved a fine exploit in dropping bombs on the enemy's works at Gorizia and on the camps on the slopes of the San Michele with satisfactory results.

The dirigibles flew in the glare of the enemy's flares and were subjected to heavy artillery fire but returned safely.

ITALIAN RIFLEMAN BAGS AN AEROPLANE.

ROME, July 18.

An Italian rifleman brought down one of the Austrian aeroplanes returning from the raid on Bari. The machine dropped into the sea and the two occupants were captured.

WHY M. VENIZELOS RESUMES LEADERSHIP.

DANGERS IN THE PRESENT SITUATION

ATHENS, July 18.

In a notable speech to his supporters, M. Venizelos said that the dangers in the present situation to which the country was exposed impelled him to resume the leadership of the party and forget the unpleasantnesses of the past. He accused the Government of prolonging its life against the will of the people.

WOMEN AND THE WAR.

SERVICES TO BE UTILIZED.

LONDON, July 18.

Wonderful scenes occurred on Saturday when tens of thousands of women marched through London headed by a deputation to Mr. Lloyd George to demand the right to assist in the manufacture of munitions and other war work.

Mr. Lloyd George replying said that Government would endeavour to the utmost to utilize women's services. Without women victory will tarry, he said, and victory that tarries means victory whose footprints are footprints of blood.

SWEDEN'S ATTITUDE.

PREMIER'S OMINOUS WORDS.

STOCKHOLM, July 18.

Replying to a peace deputation, the Premier said that the Government's policy was strict neutrality and it was its duty to do its utmost to adhere to that policy.

Events might, however, occur which would render the maintenance of neutrality in the interests of Sweden herself impossible.

He would be glad if Sweden were able to intervene in favour of peace, but untimely intervention would be worse than useless.

SERIOUS GERMAN REVERSE.

TAKING OF NGAUNDERE.

ALLIES SUCCESSES NEAR THE COAST

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

PARIS, July 18.

Official reports show that the taking of Ngaundere was a brilliant affair. It was the centre of the German defence and its loss is a serious reverse to the Germans, who attempted to retake it by a sharp night counter-attack, in which they were again defeated and retreated south-westwards. The French and British troops operating near the coast have taken the stations of Dehans and Tuahe.

SEAL ESTATE LITIGATION.

A DISGRACE TO PROCEDURE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 19.

At the High Court to-day Mr. Justice Chaudhuri in disposing of an application made by the reversioners to the estate of the late Gopal Lall Seal, a millionaire of Calcutta, to restrain the alleged waste of property by the receivers, made strong comments condemning the prolongation of litigation.

In refusing the application his Lordship said: "I have always strongly held that the appointment of receivers in family suits ought to be in the way of interim management. Any one familiar with what are known as the old equity suits pending in this court I venture to think would readily adopt my view. In the case of Wilkinson vs. Biswanath Biswas, Mr. Justice Phear said that it was a suit of partition between members of a joint family and it had been so many years on the file of this court as to constitute in his opinion a disgrace to our procedure. I regret to have to say that the disgrace continues and I feel the shame and disgrace of it all the more having been associated with the Court for nearly thirty years now, 26 years at the Bar and about 4 years as a Judge. It has been my humble endeavour to lessen this shame and disgrace and wind up all these suits as far as practicable. I am sanguine that this court will eventually be able to do justice to this and other such estates, and respectfully endorse the opinion of the Appellate Court. I am not prepared to accede to this application. The receiver has held certain of the property of the value of about two lakhs of rupees and has used a portion of the money in paying some of the debts. The purchasers ought to be given possession of the properties sold to them.

TAMPERING WITH GUNS IN DELHI FORT

ACCUSED SENTENCED.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

DELHI, July 19.

Shri Kishan alias Lachman, by caste Chipi, of Jubbulpore, who was arrested on June 30th in the fort at Delhi for tampering with the guns was convicted by Mr. V. Conolly, I.C.S., Additional District Magistrate, on Saturday under Sections 380 and 451. I.P.C., and sentenced to four years' and two years' rigorous imprisonment respectively under each Section, both sentences to run concurrently.

A PICK-POCKET'S TRICK.

DETECTED BY X-RAYS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

DELHI, July 19.

On Saturday last Chola an old offender, was seen in the act of picking the pocket of a Baniah and was arrested. On searching his person however no money was found. The Baniah, on being asked whether he had lost anything said that he had Rs. 3/3/3 with him before the incident and he had only Rs. 1/3 left. Chola was suspected of having swallowed the missing Rs. 2 and was examined at the Civil Hospital by X-rays. Immediately the light of X-rays was thrown on the pick-pocket the missing Rs. 2 appeared very clearly in his stomach. He was soon made to disgorge the stolen property by medical process. This is probably the first instance when X-ray process has been used for discovery of stolen property.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

STREET SCHEMES V. SLUMS.

DEBATE ON PAREL ROAD SCHEME RESUMED.

THE HON. MR. ORR EXPLAINS.

At the resumed debate on the Parel Road scheme, which had been severely criticised at the three previous meetings Dr. Master opened the proceedings with an appeal to the Trust not to continue with the street scheme, but to devote their attention to the improvement of the slums of Bombay. Mr. Orr in a long speech set forth his objections to the Committee's report and supported Mr. Dabholkar's amendment.

The members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation met yesterday evening at the Municipal, Hall, when Mr. Pheroze Sethna presided.

The Corporation resumed the consideration of item No. 105 on the June Agenda, relating to the two schemes known as the "Improvement Trust's Parel Road Central and Northern Street Schemes." This was the fourth debate of the Corporation on the second report of the Committee of the Corporation on the above subject. The estimated cost of the two schemes was put down at Rs. 87,71,600. The committee's report was signed by Mr. Pheroze Sethna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Dr. N. Sukhia, Dr. S. Batliwala, Dr. Pandachanji, Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhai, Sir Balchandra Krishna the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Mr. Munmohandas Ramji and Mr. D. E. Wacha. The conclusions arrived at by the committee was to the effect that the Improvement Trust should suspend for a time the widening of the Parel Road and that the Trust should meanwhile apply their available resources to the improvement of the several insanitary areas brought to their notice nearly a decade ago or such other area the Board may conider advisable or expedient to deal with immediately deferring street schemes until the wealth of the city had been materially improved.

This scheme had been the subject of severe criticism during the last three meetings of the Corporation and yesterday evening the debate was resumed by Dr. Master, who said that the initial blunder made by the Government was to rush the Improvement Trust Act during the plague scare through the Legislative Council. There were only four representatives of the Corporation on the Trust's Board which gave a great facility to the other side to carry out whatever resolution that was submitted by the Chairman of the Trust at his own initiative or at the instance of the Government, and in spite of the strongest opposition of the representatives of the Corporation many of the resolutions had been carried out by a solid majority of the other side. This also gave the Trust great facility to carry out the street schemes that were brought forward by the chairman. The Trust when it carried out improvements displaced a large per cent. of the population, which brought about congestion and consequently desease and death in its train. A population of ten lakhs had to pay rates for the conduct of the Trust, but it had no voice in its affairs. The representatives of the people were nowhere. The best policy was not to demolish houses wholesale, but to improve individual houses. The improvements which had been carried out have not been in accordance with the wishes of the people. He appealed to the Improvement Trust to improve the slums of the city first and then to carry out their street schemes.

MR. ORR'S DEFENCE.

The Hon. Mr. Orr then addressed the Corporation as follows:—

I need hardly say that I rise to oppose Sir Ibrahim's proposition as also Dr. Javle and Dr. Sukhia's amendments and to support Mr. Dabholkar's amendment. I am glad that we have had such a full debate. At this critical juncture in the City's history when the Trust are proposing to spend so large a sum as 88 lakhs on broadening Parel Road to 120ft. for a distance of only about 2½ miles, it behoves every good citizen who honestly feels that the proposal is extravagant and wasteful and that better use can be made of the 88 lakhs for the benefit of the City to speak out and state his objections to the Trust's schemes in the strongest possible terms. I am glad the campaign against the Trust's schemes has been in the hands of a Committee on which the Trust's opponents including 3 of the Corporation's representatives on the Trust are so strongly represented and that the mover of the proposition before the house is a member both of the Corporation and of the Trust and a popular leader distinguished (though he is not a lawyer) for his great forensic ability and powers of persuasion: for this ensures the strongest possible statement of the objections to the Trust schemes. I have waited to hear all these objections and I shall now do my best to meet them all. I'm afraid I shall have to make a great demand on the patience of the House; for I have been set a great many points to deal with, and it is important in the interests of the City that the case for the Trust should be stated and explained at least as fully as the other side.

GENERAL TONE OF REPRESENTATION.

The Corporation's general objection is well stated at the beginning of para. 4 and para 8 but I submit that it is a mistake when addressing Government to ignore the utility of the Trust's work towards the sanitary regeneration of the City in the way of indirect relief of slums by street schemes and expansion or building site schemes and to pile on the agony about the Trust's alleged neglect of duty, as a reason for changing its constitution.

Such talk may appeal to the man in the street and to slum owners and their mortgagees who want the City to by up their slums, especially when they are over-mortgaged; but those who are better informed, those for instance who have carefully read the paras on slum improvement in the Trust's annual reports which are supplied to all members of the Corporation know that the Trust are following a definite policy on the lines of what is now in the light of experience recognised in Western countries to be the best anti-slum policy.

The question of the constitution of the Trust is quite irrelevant to the simple question on which the Corporation have to state their views viz., the question whether the Trust's Parel Road Schemes should be sanctioned or not. The Trust propose these schemes in pursuance of the modern policy of indirect attack on the slums. The Corporation Committee oppose them in pursuance of the old policy which the Corporation and their representatives on the Trust have always consistently and strenuously advocated, the policy of direct attack on the slums Government have to decide which is the best policy to follow in the true interests of the City and their decision will, I am sure, be unaffected by mutual recriminations between the Trust and the Corporation. The best thing then for each side is to put its own case as strongly and forcibly as possible and avoid mutual recriminations. Let us have a fair and square stand-up fight on what is and so far as I can make out has always been the only bone of contention between the Trust and Corporation,—slum improvement policy. I shall presently put the case for modern policy of indirect attack as strongly as I can; but looking at the case from the point of view of that section of the Corporation,—once a majority but I hope soon to be a minority,—which stands up for the old policy of direct attack, I submit that the representation would be strengthened by the omission of what Mr. Milne calls the querulous paras because thep only serve to show that the advocates of the direct policy are nautrally sore at their failure to get that policy adopted by the Trust in recent years and with well-informed readers they must utterly fail to establish what they profess to establish that the Trust have neglected their duty to the City. If the querulous paras (and I don't understand Dr. Sukhia's objection to this term; for these paras are admittedly put in by way of complaint whereby to justify the proposal for revision of the Trust's constitution) are ignored and the representation to Government is based on the remainder of the Committee's Report amended by substitution of 120ft. for 80ft. as the ultimate breadth of Parel Road the case for the Corporation will, in my opinion be as strong a case as can be made out against the Trust's scheme, much stronger than if it is tinged with unjust complaints against the Trust based on the fundamental differences between the Trust's slum policy and that advocated by the Municipality.

The passages I refer to are perhaps not out of place in the Committee's Report to the Corporation. They may perhaps serve the purpose of stiffening adherence to the Corporation's old policy and inducing the Corporation to make a separate representation to Government for the ending or mending of the Trust in pursuance of Dr. Master's separate motion; but I hope that before I reach them in my detailed examination of the proposed representation to Government Sir Ibrahim recognising that they will rather weaken than strengthen that representation will amend his proposition so that the representation to Government may be based on what remans of the Committee's Report after the excision of these passages. I shall then be able to ignore these passages and so considerably reduce the length of my speech and the consequent tax on the patience of the house.

DETAILED EXAMINATION OF REPRESENTATION.

Having now dealt with the general tone of the proposed representation as a whole, I will proceed to examine the Committee's Report para. by para. and I will try to pick up the points made by the speakers who preceded me as I go along. I shall only touch lightly the minor points which do not in my opinion contribute any material support to the main proposition that the Trust's outlay on the Parel Road should be confined to making it 80ft. instead of 120 ft. broad and that the money so saved should be spent directly on the early improvement of the represented areas,—a perfectly fair and reasonable proposition and one which will if adopted by the Corporation undoubtedly receive careful consideration at the hands of Government. To clear the ground as regards several of the minor points I may say at once that the Trust do not regard the schemes under discussion or indeed any of their Street Schemes as purely communication schemes. They regard every one of them as an integral part of their general scheme for the regeneration of Bombay involving both direct and indirect attacks upon the slums. The direct attack is more conspicuous in the Princess Street and Sandhurst Road Schemes and the indirect attack more conspicious in the Eastern Avenue, but no street scheme has even been devised with the sole object of improving communications and nothing could be farther from the intentions and wishes of the Trust in fixing the width of any of their streets than, (to quote Sir I) to "satisfy the desire of a few selfish people for a fast motor run."

PARA 4 OF REPRESENTATION.

The first three paras. are preliminary and call for no remark. The first point made in para 4 in that the widening of Parel Road should not be taken up in preference to improvement schemes. Now a similar point was raised in connection with Sydenham Road and we shall do well to see what Government replied to it then and consider whether we have any satisfactory rejoinder to make now. To these passages I have already drawn the attention of Government in submitting Scheme 43 for sanction. (Read paras. 6 to 9.)

To my mind it is inconceivable that Government can attach any more importance now to the plea that the widening of Parel Road should be deferred in favour of direct improvement schemes than they did to the similar plea put forward against the Sydenham Road Scheme. There is no suggestion in the representation that anything has happened in the meanwhile to justify any change of policy, unless it be the reference to the war in Para 8 which I shall deal with presently.

I now come to what is to my mind the most astonishing part of the Committee's Report—the last part of para. 4 taken with the last part of para. 5 and with para. 19, all summarised at the end of Sir Ibrahim's speech in the words "a width of 80ft. is ample for Parel Road for, at any rate, 25 years to come."

When the question of the width of the Eastern Avenue north of Lal Baug was under the Trust's consideration in 1910-11 the Trust officers made a special study of the subject of widths of roads in cities; and the results of this study were embodied in several circulars which were specially printed with the Trust's Report for 1910-11 in order to supply the general public and especially Municipal Councillors with food for reflection on this important subject. Mr. Hatch drew the special attention of the Corporation to these papers in his letter of 4th January 1915 printed as an Appendix to the Committee's Report. I do wish Councillors would study these papers before they record their vote in this debate. I gather from enquiries that I have been making that very few have done so yet; so I venture to read just a few extracts.

In the face of all this warning based on London exxperience are we going to ignore this recommendation and accept the Committee's view that 80ft. is a sufficient breadth for our one main avenue? I hope not.

In any case, I trust the majority of the Corporation will not allow the views stated in para. 19 of the Report to be reproduced in their representation to Government. Surely, posterity will regard that paragraph as conceived in a spirit of flippancy. Can anyone seriously suggest that because one end of the avenue is 150ft. and the other 100ft. broad it is a matter of indifference whether the central section 2½ miles long is 80ft. or 120ft. broad. The representation to Government will end far more satisfactorily with para 18 of the Report. If the road is made only 80ft. broad the actual carriageway will be only 50ft. broad for we have learnt by experience that nothing less than 15ft. will suffice for a footway with roadside trees planted in it. If the road is 120ft. broad the carriageway will be 80ft. broad with 20ft. footways on either side. So far then as carriage traffic is concerned the difference below the rival schemes is the difference between a 50ft. and an 80ft. carriageway. The one good example we have of an 80ft. carriageway is the Hornby Road from the Municipal Office to the Crawford Market. Does anyone seriously think that such a carriageway encumbered as it will be by double tram lines down the centre is extravagantly broad for the main spine road of the Island? We have no tramway road exactly corresponding to the 50ft. carriageway proposed by the Committee but Cuffe Parade has a 50ft. carriageway and Queen's Road from Church Gate Station to Charni Road Station has also a 50ft. carriageway and we all know how inadequate this width is even for existing traffic and even though there are no trams in Queen's Road and no shops with customers' carriages drawn up outside. How would it be if a double line of trams ran down the middle of Queen's Road? and yet this is the kind of thing Bombay is to be condemned for, at any rate, the next 25 years along 2½ miles of its main spine road, if the Committee's reccommendations are accepted. This main carriageway will be 3ft. narrower than that of Sandhurst Road and the West end of Princes Street. Does anyone who has frequently had to drive past Null Bazaar honestly think that Sandhurst Road will be anything like sufficiently broad when a double set of tram lines is laid in it? and where will the Accident Insurance Companies be when Mr. Wacha's motor buses racing the tram cars come charging down our 50ft. main roadway? From the debates reported in the Trust's 1910-11 Report to which I have already referred it will be found that even Sir Ibrahim though he thought it wasteful to make the road north of Lal Baug more than 100ft. broad yet thought it would be desirable to make the road 120ft. broad from Crawford Market to Byculla Bridge if Government would find the money. Mr. Dabholkar has already read to you the passage I refer to at p. 105 of Trust's Annual Report for 1910-11. The experts who visited Bombay on their way to study the planning of Delhi were all in favour of the 120ft. breadth, and every modern book on Town Planning recognises the importance of broad roads on the main lines of communication. It was therefore with great astonishment that I heard from one of the Parsi visitors in our Town Planning Exhibition that Professor Geddes had been preaching against broad roads. There was a smile of triumph on that Parsi's face as he told me this; for he was one of those who had been caught by the newspaper outcry against the Trust for alleged neglect of duty. What will become of your Eastern Avenue now? he said. I went straight in to one of Professor Geddes's lectures and was relieved to learn from almost his opening words that my Parsi friend was quite mistaken. It was only for feeder roads traversing residential estates that the professor advocated narrow widths—a lesson we have long since learnt and applied in the Turst Estates. For main roads he advocates as strongly as every other expert town planner a width of not less than 100ft. and the Trust's proposals for the Eastern Avenue have his entire approval.

Another great authority to whom the City owes a great deal, namely, Khan Bahadur Murzban, has always strongly advised me in the light of his great experience to insist upon the minimum breadth of 120ft. for the whole of Parel Road. You have heard from the Municipal Commissioner himself that he is in favour of this breadth and I can tell you that all the heads of departments both in the Municipality and the Trust are of the same opinion.

SEVEN YEARS AGO.

Even if we are to ignore the certainty of expansion of traffic in the future and to consider existing traffic only, the Corporation's declared opinion of 1908 is sufficient to damn the Committee's suggestion. I quote from the President's important letter to Government No. 4704 of 27-10-08 embodying the Corporation's reply to Government's call for recommendations as to the development of Bombay City. "On the subject of improved communications between the North and South of the Island the Corporation consider that the most essential points are the widening of Parel Road and its extension as a wide thoroughfare from Pydhoni to the neighbourhood of Arthur Crawford Market. The Parel Road is the principal thoroughfare of the city and its inadequate width is daily becoming more apparent since the electrification of the tramways." That was written 7 years ago. The traffic has certainly increased since then—especially motor traffic but the width of Parel Road remains the same.

Sir Ibrahim was wrong in stating in his speech that Parel Road has an average width of 80ft. As any one can see from the the figures given at pages 2 and 3 of the Appendix to the Report it would be more nearly correct to put the average width at 75ft. in the length of 7¼ furlongs up to Byculla Bridge and 68ft. in scheme 47 extending a mile and a half beyond the bridge. We may take the average for this whole stretch at 72ft. so that the Committee's proposal is to add a paltry 8ft. to serve the purposes of traffic for at least 25 years to come. How can Government accept that as sufficient in the light of the views stated by the Corporation as to the already inadequate width of the road 7 years ago?

Apart from the utility of wide roads towards the development of neighbouring building estates, a point to which I shall come back later on, let us for the moment consider the matter purely from the point of view of means of communication. Can we admit 80ft. to be sufficient when there are so many important feeder roads leading into Parel Road and the Municipality are already widening them or considering the advisibility of widening them in the near future? Look at this plan of the main avenue which I am passing round and copies of which will be published in the Trust's Report for 1914-15. Starting from the North and considering only feeder roads from the East i.e., from areas which are going to be over so much busier in the future than they are now. We have first Government House Road which is to be widened from 25ft. to 50 ft. Next comes to the Chinchpokli Road which is to be widend from 25ft. to 50ft. next comes Victoria Road which is being widened from 30ft. to 60ft. Note the important portion of Chinchpokli Road and Victoria Road with reference to the Port Trust resolution, the future site of the Cotton Green, railway sorting yards. Next comes Nesbit Road which is to be widened from 30ft. to 60ft. and finally Babula Tank Road which is 60ft. broad. On the opposite side we have Grant Road which is being widened from 50ft. to 100ft.; further north Clare Road which is to be widened from 60ft. to 80ft. and most important of all DeLisle Road where set-back lines proving a breadth of 100ft. for the greater part of the road have already been laid down. With all these feeder roads being widened, one of them to 20ft. more than the 80ft. proposed for the main avenue, with new business centres and new residential centres coming into existence all along the line, with trade activities increasing in all directions, with population increasing more rapidly as the effect of improved sanitation shows itself on the health of the people, how can we possibly endorse Sir Ibrahim's dictum that 80ft. width is ample for Parel Road for 25 years to come?

Even if 80ft. were sufficient for existing traffic and 100 ft. sufficient for the traffic of the next 10 years I would recommend broadening the road once for all to 120ft. because I think "that breadth is likely to be required within 10 years" (and mind you it will be at least 5 years before the road can be completed) I do not think it fair either to the public or to the owners of properties abutting on the road that there should be a "fresh disturbance and interference with vested interests within so short a period." It will be seen from page 31 of the accompaniments to the Report that this opinion was shared by the Trust's Improvements Committee whose views were subsequently adopted by the Trust.

SIR IBRAHIMS PERSONAL COMPLAINTS.

Here I may pause to refer briefly to one of the personal complaints Sir Ibrahim made against me in his opening speech. I would rather leave it unnoticed; for it has no direct bearing on the question before us; but it has been indignantly referred to by several of the speakers who followed Sir Ibrahim, and has been cited by some as an illustration of "the treatment the Corporation's representatives have to tolerate on the Trust"; so I feel that I must set before you the true facts of the case. It will be seen from the report I have just read that Sir Ibrahim is quite wrong in supposing that the reason why the traffic statistics he wanted were not collected in my time was that the Trust admitted that the present width of the road was sufficient for 20 years to come. "We thought that the road needed widening to 100 ft., as soon as possible and to 120 ft. within the next 10 years." I will tell you why Sir Ibrahim did not get his statistics when he first asked for them. It was because his call for statistics formed part

(Continued on page 11.)

POONA DAY BY DAY.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES' VISIT TO THE NIZAM.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 18.

Lord and Lady Willingdon have decided to pay a visit to H. H. the Nizam, and they will leave for Hyderabad on Sunday next the 25th instant. Their Excellencies will motor out to Sirur on Monday and will return the same evening.

SASSOON HOSPITAL.

Lord Willingdon paid an informal visit to the Sassoon General Hospital yesterday and made an inspection of the various wards accompanied by Major Hooton and the hospital staff.

POONA AND KIRKEE HOUNDS.

Hounds met on Sunday morning at the 8th mile-stone on the Bombay Road. A comparatively small field was out on this occasion including the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Carmichael, Mr. L. Robertson, Capt. Goldie and Capt. Greenway from Government House, Mr. and Mrs. Turner-Green, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Hatch, Mr. and Mrs. Wadia, Mrs. Meade, Major Bovet and Mr. Lord Master of the Bombay Hunt, Hounds appeared to be uncontrollable and rioted after Lare and chink. They drew covert from the right of the road and encountered a jack which was killed after an unexciting run of five minutes. The brush was awarded to Mrs. Carmichael and the mask to Mrs. Wadia.

TURF ITEMS.

Mr. George Edwardes, the celebrated Actor-Manager, has sent out ten handsome and very promising walers to have a shy at the next Calcutta meeting. They were transhipped at Poona for Bangalore from where will be taken by T. Ferguson (senior) to Calcutta. Mr. Edwardes is expected in India very shortly to witness the performance of his horses. It is stated that Lady de Bath (Lilly Langtry) will also run a clinker at the forthcoming Calcutta meeting. She has already wired to enquire what the prospects of the turf in India are. With Mr. George Edwarde's string, in his charge, Tom Ferguson has now no fewer than forty-seven racers to look after.

CRICKET.

A cricket match was played between the P.Y.C. Hindu Gymkhana and the Deccan College on the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana ground on Sunday. The match resulted in a win for the Hindu Gymkhana by 70 runs.

Scores:—

DECCAN COLLEGE.

Sirdesai b Mehandale	0
Werdikai st. Bhusarib Joshi	3
Bhagvat not out	32
Byhatti b Mehandale	0
Chitrao c Bhusari b Mehandale	5
Samsen c Bhusari b Mehandale	4
Deshpande run out	18
Desai st. Bhusari, b Burve	0
Irani c Mehandale b Burve	9
Renu c Burve b Mehandale	6
Burli c Joshi b Mehandale	5
Extras	12
Total	94

P. Y. C. HINDU GYMKHANA.

Shri Vinchurkar b Samson	6
Deodhar (Sr.) c and b Desai	0
Burve b Desai	68
Deodhar (Jr.) b Desai	9
Bhusari c and b Desai	1
Bhonsle b Desai	10
Mehandale b Desai	32
Joshi A. S. b Bhagwat	5
Bhide b Bhagwat	4
Kurlekar not out	1
Joshi V. D. b Bhagwat	8
Extras	20
Total	164

THE CASEMENT CURTAIN-

The use of casement cloth during the last few years has tended to drive out many atrocities, says a writer in the "Manchester Guardian." For one thing, it has greatly diminished the frequency of the lace curtain of the cheaper sort, and the tendency of the house—whether cottage or not—towards cottage furnishing has also done much to establish it. At the same time there are casement cloths and casement cloths, and the bedraggeled, dull, grey curtains with which people deck their houses in the idea that they are leading the simple life are not to be recommended. To look really pretty, casement cloth must be scrupulously clean, a fact not always appreciated of the artistic housewife. To go on with, its colour and design give plenty of room for choice. There is the point, for instance, whether the curtain should be dead white or cream, and the effect of the room—whether, for instance, it looks cool, or merely cold—depends upon this point to a great extent. Dead white looks well with it definitely warm tones, and also with greys with a shade of brown in them. With clear greys it looks cold, as also with very blue blues.

A south room can have dead white curtains, where they are impossible in an east room. A very good colour, which goes with all sorts of cold shades in paper or furniture, is a vivid orange. As a rule it comes out better in sheeting than in casement cloth. The orange is the colour of the deepest yolk of egg, and almost suggests an underlying redness. Still prettier are striped curtains. These are a little more expensive, as the cloth is narrower and of better quality. One of the prettiest colour combinations in stripes is white and blue—lightish Chinese blue, each stripe rather more than an inch wide. For a bedroom or a little sittingroom it is at once cool and cherry. Green and white stripes are also satisfactory, though much less uncommon.

SAMSON DEFAMATION SCANDAL.

REPORT OF THE TRUST COMMITTEE.

DEMAND FOR A JUDICIAL ENQUIRY

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The second act of the drama of what is known as the Samson Case has just been concluded. After incubating on the decision of the Chief Presidency Magistrate and the so-called statement of defence submitted by that employee of the Trust, a tissue of legal cobwebs worthy of the petti-fogging attorney without a case, the Finance Committee has made its report. Appended to it is a minute of Mr. Cadell, into the merits of which I tremble to enter and which must therefore be left to the experts in cross-examination. For the benefit of the enlightened public who are greatly interested in the larger and broader question of public policy and official morality underlying the case, I send a copy of the report of the Finance Committee for insertion in your paper.

I may, however, mention, that, though a member of the Finance Committee, I refused to be associated with my colleagues in the inquisition on the Chief Presidency Magistrate's decision as will be seen from the accompanying copy of the letter I addressed to them on 29th June last.

Thus the third act of the drama which has already obtained unenviable notoriety in the town, will open on Tuesday in the Board room of the Trustees, and it remains to be seen what wonderful miracles they achieve to astonish the curious public.

—Yours etc.

D. E. WACHA.

July 19th.

(COPY).

Bombay Improvement Trust.

Esplanade Road,

Bombay, 7th July 1915.

Report of the Finance & Establishment Committee.

No. 13.

Having studied Mr. Samson's various representations together with the Magistrate's Judgement to the best of our ability we have decided by a majority that though we cannot venture to come to a definite conclusion regarding the corrections of the Magistrate's strictures on Mr. Samson, and therefore cannot make a definite recommendation to the Board as to whether Mr. Samson should be reinstated or not, there is nevertheless in our opinion sufficient doubt in the case to justify the Board in asking Government to appoint a competent judicial officer to examine the evidence, the Magistrate's judgment and Mr. Samson's representations and advise the Board whether the weight of evidence and probability is such as to render the retention of Mr. Samson in the service of the Board undesirable.

We recommend the Board to make a representation to Government in accordance with this dicision.

(Sd.) J. P. ORR,
President.

(COPY).

Bombay, 29th June 1915.

To

The Chairman & Members,
Finance Committee,
Bombay Improvement Trust,
Bombay.

Dear Sirs,

As I see that the inquiry in reference to the Samson bribery case is now about to be seriously proceeded with, I am to intimate that holding the strong convictions I do on this subject, which is the scandal of the town, I feel that I would be doing violence to my own conscience were I in any way to participate in that inquiry.

You are aware that I had openly voted at the Board Meeting against the resolution of the Chairman (which was only carried by his casting vote, 5 other Trustees voting with him) to hold the inquiry.

From the two preliminary Meetings already held, and from the statement submitted by Mr. Samson which I have carefully studied, I have been confirmed in my opinion of the utter futility of the inquiry. No Member of the Finance Committee is qualified to hold such an inquiry, and I am still personally of opinion that the Board made an inexcusable blunder in passing the resolution at the instance of the Chairman who, I regret to have to observe from his whole attitude and conduct from the very outset seems, in my personal opinion, to be holding a brief, so to say, on behalf of the delinquent.

I shall have, therefore, nothing to do with the inquiry. Whatever I have to urge I shall urge at the Board Meeting at the proper time.

Of course, barring this affair I shall continue to discharge my duties as a Member of the Finance Committee. And I regret I have to dissociate myself from you in this particular matter.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) D. E. WACHA.

Locusts were reported in six districts of the U. P. last week. In only two was any damage reported.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

(*Continued from page* 10.)

of an amendment be brought forward when it was proposed to adopt Scheme 43. The first part of the amendment was to the effect that "consideration of the scheme should be postponed till the new funds promised by Government to the Trust had been actually obtained." Now when a scheme involving the acquisition of valuable properties is under consideration it is found by experience "advisable to lose as little time as possible between the initiation of the project and its notification under the Act," because it is not until the scheme is notified that there is anything to prevent owners of the properties to be acquired from building across the lines of proposed roads and so "adding largely to the cost of the scheme." The Trust were accordingly opposed to the postponement of consideration and therefore of the notification of the scheme "for the mere purpose of collecting statistics which could not influence their decision one way or the other," consequently Sir Ibrahim's amendment which happend to include his call for statistics was thrown out; and sorry though I am to find now that my attitude caused Sir Ibrahim so much pain, I must confess that I am still impenitent as regards the Trust's decision. Indeed I feel that "events have wholly justified that decision." Had Sir Ibrahim's amendment been passed, the scheme would not even yet have been notified and probably would not be notified for another three or four years. Meanwhile several buildings would have been erected where we have now only vacant land to acquire. We have already *received notices* calling upon us to forthwith acquire certain notified properties on the ground that the scheme was notified more than a year ago and the owners have been wanting to build on their land. These two properties aggregate nearly 20,000 sq. yds. assessed at over Rs. 36,000. Close to them is now a huge building the acquisition of which will probably cost us something like two lakhs more than the acquisition of the land on which it is built would have cost us in 1904 when the broadening of Parel Road was already under the Trust's Officer's consideration. Happily we have now notified both scheme 43 and scheme 47 and the risk of serious increase in the cost of the schemes which postponement of consideration according to Sir Ibrahim's wishes would have entailed, has been avoided.

Events took the same course last July when Mr. Hatch was acting for me Scheme 47,—the section of Parel Road north of Byculla Bridge—was brought before the Board for consideration. As an amendment to the Chairmans' proposition that the scheme should be referred to the Improvements Committee Sir Ibrahim moved an amendment "proposing postponement of consideration and collection of traffic statistics." The amendment was supported by only the four Municipal representatives and the Chairman's proposition was passed; and that Sir Ibrahim's call for statistics unfortunately suffered the some fate in Mr. Hatch's time as in mine. Immediately after this, the President of the Corporation asked the Board to supply traffic statistics for the use of the Special Committee which was considering the Scheme, and as compliance with this request no longer involved delay in the notification of the Scheme, the collection of the necessary statistics was promptly ordered.

Had Sir Ibrahim not embodied his call for these statistics in his motions for postponement of consideration of the Schemes or had the Municipality applied for them as soon as they received notice of the Notification of Scheme 43, in April 1914, the Trust would very willingly have arranged to collect them and the Municipality could have had them long before the war broke out. It is unfortunate that the traffic statistics before us are of so little real use but as I have said before even statistics of normal traffic could not have affected the Trust in their decision. For in deciding to broaden Parel Road we are not thinking only of existing traffic but we are really broadening the road to encourage increased traffic and we anticipate that the increase due to this encouragement will far more than counterbalance any slight reduction of traffic that may hereafter result from the transference of the Cotton Green to Sewri and the linking up of Reay Road with Vincent Road at Matunga.

Seeing how costly the two schemes together were going to be, I hesitated for a long time as to "whether a 100 ft. should not be the permanent instead of 120 ft. The suggestion to make it 120 ft. once and for all was put forward in the Impovements Committee by others and not by me. I agreed with some hesitation then but now I am sure those others were quite right. Even Sir Bhalchandra who was on the Committee agreed that the extra 20ft. width was well worth the 15½ per cent or 4.69 lakhs extra cost.

MOTOR TRAFFIC.

My hesitation was soon changed to conviction after I went on leave and saw the "immense increase in small motor vehicles" in the 2 years since I was last at home. In the opinion of motor-experts this increase is likely to continue for many years and I am sure it will extend to this country. From figures supplied to me by the Bombay Police I find that in the last 5 years the number of motor vehicles in Bombay has steadily increased from 1,015 in 1,910 to 2,193 in 1,914 and we may be quite sure that the increase will be much faster when the war is happily a horror of the past.

The point for special notice is the great increase in small motor-cars, side-cars and motor-bicycles. These much improved cheap motor vehicles are only just starting to become popular here. They are already within the reach of many people of comparatively small means who a few years back could not have dreamt of ever having their own motor vehicles. They are bound to come more and more into use if only we provide decent roads of ample width. The provision of better and broader roads combined with the introduction of more extended motor traffic will have a far-reaching effect upon the development of Bombay. It will bring the business centres within easy reach of possible building estates at present undeveloped all over the out-lying and at present not over-congested parts of Bombay, No matter how far or how often the position of such business centres may be changed in the future as is now to be the case with the cotton business, this spine road all down the centre of the Island will always serve the same purpose of bringing the different residential centres within easy reach of the business centres. It is on account of its position in the middle of the Island that this so-called Eastern Avenue is to be preferred as the main avenue of Bombay to the line of Frere Road and Reay Road which by reason of its proximity to the Docks must always be liable to blocks due to slow moving goods traffic. A glance at the maps I have passed round will show that few of the possible residential estates of the future can be more than a few minutes' motor drive from the Parel Road even if existing feeder roads are not improved; and once on the 120ft. road passengers will have a means of quick transit to any business centre and therefore once this main avenue is made sufficiently broad to meet all possible developments of North and South traffic in the next 25 years it will pay to develop out-lying estates which have hitherto been neglected because they are too far away from the business centres. The absence of a broad North and South road may after all perhaps have been a blessing in disguise in so far as it has deferred the development of these estates to a time when it may be hoped that Municipal control over building operations and estate development will be much stricter and more effective towards securing orderly sanitary development than it has ever been in the past.

In the lecture I delivered last year on "Density of population in Bombay" I showed how the cancer at the heart of congested Bombay—that awful conglomeration of unhealthy slums—is gradually spreading in all directions except the south where it is, I hope, permanently checked by the existence of Government and the Improvement Trust estates south of Carnac Road. In all directions it is checked every here and there by the creation of Improvement Trust Estates on which sanitary developent is in force. But between these estates and the almost hopeless centres of Kamatipura and Second Nagpada the still inadequate Municipal control over building operations and estate development is resulting in the spreading and intensification of this cancer which is now in some places almost past healing.

The Trust estates near the centre of the Town are being rapidly filled up and the people we want to attract from the irreclaimable slums have now much farther to go than was the case 10 years back. Moreover there is a larger area to remove them from because this inadequate Municipal control has resulted in over-congestion of buildings in many areas near the original cancerous centres which were until recently comparatively open. It is all the more important therefore that we should construct at least this one broad road which would provide the means of escape to those large out-lying areas. The Improvement Trust estates in the north of the Island are so far from the business centres of to-day that they must depend for commencement more on railways than on roads but there are a great many private holdings capable of development into decent building estates favourably situated far nearer the centre of the Town than the Improvement Trust Garden suburbs. The owners of these holdings ought to be clamouring for this broad road which we propose;and if they were wise and far-seeing they would also clamour for the strengthening of the Municipal control which so many of them wrongly fear as if it would diminish their profits whereas it will in fact save their estates from that ultimate deterioration which is bound to follow on the formation of slums in the neighbourhood. It will also save them from that ruinous competition of slum properties more favourably situated near the centre of the City and still readily patronized by ignorant people who have not yet realized that high rents with comfort and health are preferable to low rents with discomfort and disease.

TWO SLUM AREAS.

I now pass on to para 5 which is in substance an attempt to discredit the Parel Road Schemes as purely communication schemes and therefore not worth the proposed expenditure of 87 lakhs nett. I think it is sufficiently dealt with by what I have already said as to all our street schemes being an integral part of our general programme for the regeneration of the City. I may mention however that 25 out of the 87 lakhs are to be spent on those sections of the road on which the two represented areas, Guzri Bazaar and Tulsirampada, front.

We are admittedly dealing with these two slum areas in this street scheme mainly because they are represented areas on the line of the road. Wherever there are at all passable houses elsewhere on the line we leave them alone if possible; wherever there are bad houses we take them up; and these two slums we take up entirely by way of cooperation with the Municipality in improving insanitary areas represented by them and further in the case of Tulsirampada in completing the work they have begun of improving the approach to Chinchpoogly Railway Bridge both from the north and from the east. It will in the long run be more economical to deal with these insanitary areas in the scheme than to take them up separately later on, even if in the meanwhile the law is amended so as to make our improvement schemes less costly.

I shall not spend much time on paras. 6 and 7 in which it is suggested that any scheme for widening Parel Road should be a Deferred Street Scheme. This suggestion is admittedly based on the view that Parel Road will not within 25 years, if ever, need widening beyond 80ft.

The new deferred street scheme section has to do with streets which will need widening not immediately but in the distant future. It enables the Trust to prohibit building beyond the ultimate lines of the street and at the same time to defer acquisition and road construction until the widening of the road becomes urgently necessary, thus relieving the present generation of an outlay which present needs don't call for and putting the burden on to the generation which gets an immediate quid pro quo in return. I did originally put part of Scheme 43 forward as a Deferred Street Scheme and the question was carefully considered by the Improvements Committee both for Scheme 43 and for Scheme 47. In view of the necessity of doing at any rate part of the widening, i.e., a widening to 100ft., in the near future, the difficulty of estimating the ultimate cost of a deferred street scheme and the doubt whether after all an ordinary street scheme for Parel Road would be really much more costly than a deferred street scheme, the majority of the Committee were in favour of the ordinary street scheme; and here again as in their decision in favour of 120ft. against the proposed 100ft. as the ultimate width of the road, I must acknowledge that their judgment was sounder than mine was before I had the benefit of their advice. I had not then realised the important influence on the development of Bombay that the early widening of this road to 120ft. combined with increase in motor traffic must have. Now that I have realised this, as I explained a little while back, I cannot for a moment think of treating Parel Road under a deferred street scheme.

At the end of para. 7 is a rhetorical allusion to the heavy burden which the present heavily taxed generation is cheerfully bearing and the enormous sacrifices it is cheerfully making for the benefit of posterity, especially in connection with roads. I expect posterity will have something to say to this. Posterity groaning under a heavy general tax will envy this generation in which the rate of general tax in spite of enormous capital expenditure on City improvements in recent years steadily decreased from 12½ in 1899-1900 to 8 3/8 in 1908-1909, has never been above 10 5/8 since, and has for 2 years been 9 7/8 only.

Posterity will probably ask how 10 lakhs per annum, or 2 per cent. on assessments, can be called an enormous sacrifice for the benefit of posterity when in return for it the present generation are enjoying the benefits resulting from the Trust's expenditure of 6 crores of capital on the City. 10 lakhs is about 1.61 per cent. on the 6 crores. Most of the remaining 4 per cent. that the Trust has to pay it pays out of the revenues of its acquired estates and the remainder out of what it gets from Government.

I am ways recommending the Corporation to put as much as possible of their expenditure on new roads on to the Trust so that the burden of cost may be spread over 60 years (the period of the Trust's loans) instead of 30 years (the period of the Municipality's loans); and I do not suppose posterity will blame me for this when they consider that the full benefit resulting from street improvements accrues to the City comparatively slowly and extends to all futurity.

It is rather different in the case of slum improvement. When a slum is swept away the immediate neighbourhood feels the whole benefit at once and though posterity benefits by having a healthy City handed down to them so that they ought to bear some share of the burden, I think, that in the case of Bombay City it would be right to finance slum improvements largely from current revenues in view of the undoubted fact that the great increase in the cost of reclaiming slums in the last 15 years is largely due to the Corporation's procrastination in adopting those measures for strengthening Municipal control over building operations and estate development which were so ably pressed upon them by Mr. Harvey from 1900 onwards.

TWO IMPORTANT POINTS.

I now come to para. 8 which is to my mind the most impressive part of the Committee's Report; in it are raised two very important points on which several speakers have rightly laid special stress and to which Government too must undoubtedly give their very serious attention. In the first place it is stated not quite correctly as I shall presently show—that the two Schemes under consideration together absorb all the available resources at the disposal of the Trust, leaving nothing for expenditure on several grossly insanitary areas which have long been clamouring for improvement. In the second place it is pointed out that the estimates on which the Trust rely in calculating their margin of expansion must have been adversely affected by the War and it is implied that if these estimates were revised it would be found that the margin was not sufficient to cover even these two Parel Road Schemes. As regards the first point, I had better at once point out a mistake in para 8 where it is stated that Rs. 87.7 lakhs is the present value of the loss on the two schemes. It will be seen from p. 32 of accompaniments to the Committee's report that the Rs. 87.7 lakhs is merely outlay less recoupment, not the present value thereof. The figure to be set against the 95 lakhs is 76 lakhs. 32 for scheme 43 plus 44 for scheme 47. This leaves a margin of 19 lakhs against the effects of the war and if in the course of time we find that the war has not after all seriously affected us, the bulk of that 19 lakhs will be available for direct expenditure on slums, and we shan't have to wait for a special grant from Government, but can take up our attack on the slums next year as soon as the law is amended so as to give us power to remove obstructive buildings or parts of buildings and make slum owners contribute towards the consequent betterment of their properties.

A MOMENTOUS QUESTION.

The trust have never proposed to give up improvement schemes altogether and exhaust all thin resources on the Parel Road Schemes. They have always intended to undertake improvement schemes on modern English lines along with the main Avenue Scheme. When the two schemes were prepared and it was proposed upon them, it was clearly understood that Government would shortly supply the Trust with additional funds for expenditure on improvement schemes. As the result of the War it will undoubtedly be necessary not only for private individuals but for Government and Local Bodies to restrict expenditure to the narrowest possible limits; and it is not unlikely that for some years to come Government will be loth to sanction the levy of new taxes for the purpose of supplementing the resources of the Trust. What then are we to do? Are we to defer or abandon altogether either or both of these Schemes and devote the money so saved to direct improvement schemes or are we to stick to our programme and defer direct improvement schemes in the hope that in a few years Government will find means to give us the promised funds? This is a momentous question I have considered very carefully and have come to the conclusion that in this choice of evils the better course will be to stick to our programme. You will naturally want to know my reasons. Well, the main reason is that in my opinion the expenditure of our funds upon this main avenue goes farther than any alternative could go towards securing the greatest good of the greatest number. I look upon these main avenue Schemes much in the same light in which every one now looks upon the "Munitions problem" in connection with the War. I look upon direct slum improvement methods much in the same light in which our Military leaders look upon trench warfare. A small advance here and a small advance there, however gratifying locally, can have little effect in the widespread war against insanitary conditions until we have solved what corresponds to the "munitions problem," namely the problem of facilitating the sanitary development of outlying estates in the island by constructing this main avenue. It undoubtedly requires courage to leave things at a dead-lock in those trenches—the slums—and to devote the bulk of the Trust's present resources to this one spine road, but I feel convinced that this bold course is the right one and that there is no alternative promising anything like the same measure of ultimate success in our campaign against slums,

THE ALTERNATIVES.

Consider what the alternatives are. The Committee want us to give up the hold on the main Avenue problem which the notification of these two Schemes has given us. The result will probably be the perpetuation of the 'bottle neck' between Sandhurst Road and Lal Baug. And what do they want us to do with the money thus saved at the risk probably of throttling all future schemes for the expansion of Bombay? They want us to spend the money on various small slum areas in different parts of the City. At the average cost of 1¼ lakhs per acre the funds available would suffice for about 70 acres: but if a particularly expensive slum like Fort North were selected, the funds as Sir Ibrahim has already told you would not suffice for even that one slum. It would be a great thing to have as much as 70 acres reclaimed from the slums; but even if we ignore the probability of delay in starting the work owing to disputes as to which areas should be taken up first, it would take years and years to get through the acquisition work Then the large population dishoused would have to be provided for somewhere and the drag set on development of new estates in outlyng areas by the want of good main roads would have resulted in increased density of population in the slums nearest those being dealt with and consequent increase in rents, overcrowding, and creation of more slums. By the time Government were able to let us have more funds the newly formed slums would have made the total slum area to be dealt with even greater than now, the cost of widening Parel Road would have become as prohibitive as in the case of the Abdul Rehman Street Scheme which we had to abandon in consequence of the prohibitive pitch to which its cost rose during the many years which slipped away while the Trust appalled at its cost were hesitating as to whether to take it up or not, and Bombay would be in a worse plight than ever.

I have demonstrated the incorrectness of the supposition that by undertaking these schemes we exhaust our 95 lakhs margin and leave no margin for improvement scheme: but more thanthat. I can show that we have now 1½ lakhs specially earmarked for improvement schemes, 1½ lakhs in hard cash which we are not at liberty to use for any other purpose. This 1½ lakhs is the saving effected out of the 4 lakhs special Government Grant originally earmarked for the Undria Street experiment.

This experiment though not yet complete has already demonstrated the necessity for insistence on such amendments of the law as will substantially reduce the cost of slum operations before further sums are spent in direct attacks on the slums. In round figures the original Undria Street Scheme estimates show 10 lakhs outlay, 5 lakhs recoupment, 5 lakhs loss, and it was only when we obtained a special grant of Rs. 4 lakhs from Government and so could see our way to meeting this estimated loss that we embarked upon the scheme. The estimate was framed on the usual lines taking everything at its worst against the Trust; and as usual we have found it possible in practice to effect considerable savings. The latest revised estimate shows in terms of present value as on 1st April 1914 a saving of nearly Rs. 1½ lakhs out of the Rs. 4 lakhs grant. Nevertheless the nett loss on the scheme works out in terms of present value as on 1st April 1916, when the scheme should be practically complete, to about Rs. 33 per square yard or Rs. 1.8 lakhs per acre; and I for one am not prepared to tackle any other area on these expensive lines. I would rather save the 1½ lakhs for expenditure on a much larger area at a much cheaper rate under the methods of part II of the H. W. C. Act.

FOR ECONOMY'S SAKE.

In consequence of the heavy demands made by the war upon both public and private purses the strictest economy in capital expenditure on both public and private enterprises will be necessary for many years to come. Some one will naturally exclaim "why then spend 88 lakhs on a broad road?" I reply "for economy's sake" because experience on Abdul Rehman Street and elsewhere all the world over has shown that delay in such works means rise in cost far exceeding the saving in interest due to deferring expenditure of capital, to say nothing of the indirect loss to the City resulting from the postponement of benefits derivable from that development of building estates which is expedited by the existence of a broad main avenue. In the case of slum improvements, however, defer ment of operations at any rate until the law is amended so as to enable us to follow modern English methods is the course clearly dictated by considerations of economy. The adoption of the modern methods of Part II of H. W. C. Act was strenuously recommended by Mr. Harvey in 1903, by Sir Bhalchandra in 1904, by myself since 1912 and by the Municipal Health Officer always; but Sir Ibrahim and his friends have always most strenuously and so far successfully resisted the introduction of these methods into Bombay and it will take at least 12 months to get the necessary amendments of the law made. As soon as ever they are made we can spend the 1½ lakhs balance of the Government grant for slum experiment on another scheme like the Undria Street Scheme in 2nd Nagpada or some other area in which congestion and therefore mortality are exceptionally serious and by the time we have spent this 1½ lakhs we may hope that the war will be over and that Government will be able to promise us annual grants in the near future. We shall then be glad to think that the 87 lakhs has not been uselessly hoarded but has been spent on acquiring land for the Main Avenue schemes by that time in full swing.

It is a mistake to suppose that because the Parel Road Schemes cost 87 lakhs, therefore no part of that money can ever be used for slums. Directly there is even a promise of 5 lakhs to be granted say 5 years hence, it will be safe to embark on improvement schemes of that nett cost and I cannot believe that Government will be so crippled by the war as to be never able to promise the City a grant of a few lakhs every year for direct expenditure on slums. By the time we get promises of future grants we may hope to have got also all the amendments of the law and the bye-laws that we have so long been striving for: the condemnation of individual rooms as U. H. H., the adoption of the 63½ deg. rule in all new buildings and its gradual application to all old buildings whenever they are substantially altered, the prohibition of extension of buildings that do not satisfy up-to-date bye-laws, the control of the development of buildings, sites and estates, the prohibition of buildings on sites which have not satisfactory means of access from existing or proposed streets at least 20 feet broad, and power to acquire and demolish obstructive houses or parts of houses and to levy contributions from the owners of private properties bettered thereby. Then at last the slums will have been sufficiently depreciated to make it possible to deal with them on a large scale and on sound lines; and then at last the sanitary regeneration of Bombay will be well in sight.

FORECAST WILL HOLD GOOD.

It still remains to deal with the 2nd important point in para 8 of the Committee's report and consider what if any reduction in our estimated margin for expansion must be made in consequence of the war. After fully considering the matter in the light of a careful comparison of forecast with actuals in every year and every scheme up to date I have come to the conclusion that we may safely assume that the forecast will hold good in spite of the war. In recent years the Trust's estimates have always been drawn up on the principle that to avoid embarking on schemes that will outrun our resources we must take everything at its worst against the Trust. Consequently we have large savings on nearly all our estimates. I have before me a note comparing our actual annual profits with those of the last previous forecast. It shows that in the 6 years, 1909-10 to 1914-15, the Trust's nett revenue has amounted to 144 lakhs or 21 lakhs above the forecast while after paying I. & S. F. charges we have had every year a profit, the aggregate being 24.8 lakhs nett profit against a forecast of 1.7 lakhs nett loss. The improvement on the forecasts is largely due to the increased resources obtained on the amendment of the financial clauses of our Act in 1913; but the improvement has continued even in the last two years since the submission of the 1913 forecast which made allowance for the effect of these new provisions. Against a forecast of 4 lakhs profit in 1913-14 there was an actual profit of 7.4 lakhs and against a forecast of 5.6 lakhs profit in 1914-15 there has been an actual profit of 7.5 lakhs in spite of the war. Thus our margin of 95 lakhs is increased to 100 lakhs by the improvement on the forecast in these last two years alone.

In the debate of the Sydenham Road Scheme the Corporation were solemnly warned by our critics that our estimate for that scheme would largely be exceeded; but we can in the light of actuals to date already anticipate with confidence a saving of 20 lakhs capital expenditure in that scheme. Similarly in our latest big improvement scheme the East Agripada Scheme we can already foresee a saving of 16 lakhs. In our estimates of the schemes now under discussion we have followed the same principle of making the worst of everything and can be sure that in normal circumstances the actual loss will be well within the estimate of 87 lakhs; of course war is an abnormal occurrence and if it lasts long we may find it difficult to borrow at 4 per cent. We shall be in a better position to discuss this when the time for preparing the next triennial forecast comes next January. But even if we have to borrow at 4½ per cent for a few years I see no reason to fear that our original margin of 95 lakhs extended as it has been by the savings of the last two years i.e., by about 5 lakhs, will not be more than ample for these schemes"; and there is certainly no good reason for Government to defer sanctioning the schemes until a new forecast has been prepared.

SOONER THE BETTER.

I feel confident that Government will recognize that the provision of this Main Avenue is a work which must be undertaken some day, the sooner the better, and that having once set our hand to it we cannot turn back but must go through with it. In the ordinary course we cannot hope to complete the Eastern Avenue in less than 7 years. That allows plenty of time for revising our progrramme if necessary, without abandoning the scheme; and we can at any time effect economies by postponing expenditure. We might for instance, if the worst comes to the worst, go through with the carriage way and leave rent yielding houses to stand for a while on the line of the ultimate footpaths, though I hope this won't be necessary, but if Government throw out the scheme now it cannot under the principle of Section 27B of the Act be revived for at least another two years. We shall meanwhile have had to go through with the acquisition of the 2,000 square yards the owners of which gave us notice under section 27B. We can at any rate save that area from being built over: but there is no knowing how many big buildings may not be erected or at any rate commenced on the other open lands in the scheme: and the result may well be that when we are in a position to take up this scheme again we shall find that its cost has risen from the sufficiently startling figure of 4.6 lakhs per furlong which gives us pause now to the almost prohibitive figure of the Sydenham Road estimate viz: 12.9 lakhs per furlong.

Mr. Orr had not finished his speech when at this stage the Corporation adjourned to Thursday the 22nd instant.

GALLANTRY OF IRISH GUARDS.

HEROISM AGAINST GREAT ODDS.

'JACK JOHNSONS" THAT FELL LIKE HAILSTONES

"Do you wonder that I am proud to be only a Tommy in the Irish Guards?" exclaims the writer of the following letter, (published in the "Daily Chronicle") in which he describes the recent doings of his regiment.

We had a busy time since last I wrote to yu, and it culminated in our battalion losing very heavily.

We had spent ten days in the trenches in one position, and then moved off, but camped in the open for about a week, and the clerk of the weather was in a bad mood, so we had plenty of slush and mud. On the Sunday morning we moved off very early and entered trenches in a new position, and were under a very heavy shell-fire all day. Unfortunately we lost ten lads out of my platoon by one shell alone.

That evening we again went back to our camping ground and "stood to" for a day, but again were on the go the following afternoon (we could not even wait for tea).

LOOKED EASY, BUT WAS IMPOSSIBLE.

Our platoon, officer then told our section commanders that we were to push on that night and take a farmhouse at the point of the bayonet. How easy it looked, but yet how difficult, or may I say what an impossible job it turned out to be!

We advanced and soon came under shell-fire before reaching trenches. I can tell you I had a narrow escape on filing through one of them. We heard a shell coming like an express train and ducked close near the sandbags, but the next moment I found myself buried in the bottom of the trench and another fellow on top of me. The shell had struck the parapet, but did not explode. If it had—well, I would have been in little bits.

However, there was no use in thinking over things, so on we went, and then crossed our own trenches and made for the Germans, which we found in a state of ruin, with plenty of dead Huns lying about and everything showing what a hurried departure had been made.

We made some prisoners, but left the trenches again behind and advanced in open formation. A company of Grenadiers were on our left to support us.

WHOLE SECTIONS WIPED OUT.

Now the machine guns began to spit out at us, and soon the lads began to fall. The first I saw drop was our platoon officer, and then the chaps immediately in front and rear of me were shot dead. I stumbled into a dyke and had to wade through with filthy water up to my waist. Our captain was then knocked.

So for a while we had to be in the open until we got the order to dig ourselves in. We did so for a couple of hours, and then got ready to advance again. It had been raining all the time, so we were soaked through.

The order was countermanded, and again we began to dig right up to dawn. I can tell you we were tired, but were told to be ready to charge. The snipers began to be busy, and a good many more lads lads were bowled over. We could at last see our ground, and a veritable death-trap it looked. There were about 1,200 yards to be covered, and the Germans were able to enfilade from the left.

About 4 o'clock the advance proper began, but then the Jack Johnsons began to fall like hailstones, and whole sections were wiped out, but still the lads advanced in short rushes.

It was soon evident that to capture the position was almost impossible as we were not being supported on the right and left, and consequently the "Micks" were getting a hell of a shelling. It seemed murder to ask a battalion to go on, but section by section, platoon after platoon, and company after company went forward, as the Irish Guards have always done.

After a couple of hours, when but half the battalion remained, word was given to dig in. I was then on the stretcher bearers, and hard work it was bringing in the poor wounded lads. We had to carry them for nearly a mile to the dressing station.

PROUD TO BE A TOMMY.

Late that night I got into a dug-out, and although a few dead bodies lay alongside of me, I slept from sheer exhaustion. Early next morning we had to start again bringing in the wounded under shell and rifle fire.

The battalion were taken out of the firing line and brought back to the support trenches, but were shelled again in the afternoon, and twenty or thirty more were knocked over. It was a sad time for the Micks, as they had been sent on a journey of death. Do you wonder, then, that I am proud to be only a Tommy in the Irish Guards? I listed as a private, and a private I will remain.

We were relieved the next day and came back a long way to rest in a lovely little village. It seemed a "corner of heaven" after being in hell. Together with the rest of the 16 stretcher-bearers I was up before the Commanding Officer. He thanked us for our work and said he would like to give us all the D.C.M., but it was impossible to give it to so many.

The battalion seems very lonely for the poor fellows who have answered the last roll-call. They were, indeed, a fine lot.

MID-YEAR BATTLE FOR ACHI BABA.

TREMENDOUS WORKS OF THE ENEMY.

BRILLIANT FRENCH CHARGES.

TURKS FIGHT WITH FISTS AND STONES.

Mr. Compton Mackenzie, the distinguished novelist, who temporarily took the place of Mr. E. Ashmead-Bartlett at the Dardanelles, in the following cablegram continues his narrative of the battle of June 4 in Gallipoli and after. Mr. Mackenzie is serving as an officer.

(Later than the Mail.)

DARDANELLES (via Alexandria), Wednesday.

The battle of June 4 ended with substantial progress on our centre, although on our left and on our right, notwithstanding the most violent charges and counter-charges, we were unable to consolidate some of our initial gains. The reason of this may be found in the natural strongholds of the Turkish flanks—natural strongholds that are helped by the most elaborate fortifications.

The British and French line from the Ægean to the Dardanelles is confronted by rising ground that culminates in the centre with the flat summit of Achi Baba [the Gallipoli Spion Kop]. 800ft. high. On either side the ground falls away to the sea in ravines and dry water courses, which the Turks have had time to make impregnable any except those superb troops that are now fighting to pass over them.

There is no room upon the Gallipoli Peninsula for military movements to find weak points, and we are now in the position of having to storm an immensely strong fortress, the advance works of which, by an amazing feat of arms, we already hold, and the glacis of which has to be crossed before we move forward to the assault upon the bastion of Achi Baba and beyond to the final assault upon the Kilid Bahr plateau [western shore of the Narrows.] The Australian and New Zealanders have made a lodgment upon one of the strongest advanced works of the Kilid Bahr plateau as seen from the north-west.

TURKS' GREAT LOSSES.

Here they threaten the communication of the "fortress" and are drawing against them a large part of the garrison. This is composed of the flower of the Turkish Army, and notwithstanding casualties that must already amount to 70,000 the troops are fighting with gallantry, indeed with desperation, because they realise that when the bastion of Achi Baba falls the occupation of the Kilid Bahr plateau becomes a mere question of time, and that when Kilid Bahr falls the doom of Constantinople is at hand. In view of the difficulties—were it not for the landing of the Allies' Expeditionary Force one would be tempted to say the impossibilities—which confront our men the gain of a score of yards in the Gallipoli Peninsula may fairly represent for the purposes of comparison a gain of 500 yards in the western theatre of war. Therefore to find its importance the gain of 500 yards on June 4 must be measured with affairs like Neuve-Chapelle. The few quiet days that succeeded may be accepted as repose after a violent effort.

On the night of June 11 there was a brilliant little action by the Border Regiment and the South Wales Borderers which resulted in the gain of two trenches. On the 16th the enemy, led by a Turkish and a German officer, made an assault on the trenches of the 88th Brigade, but were driven off with loss. However, that night the trenches gained by the two regiments on the 11th were bombed so heavily that our men were forced to retire about thirty yards and dig themselves in at dawn.

We were able to enfilade with machine-guns the vacated trenches. Then the Dublin Fusiliers charged with the bayonet, and once more gave us possession of our gains at a heavy cost to the Turks, whose dead filled one trench. On the evening of the 18th the enemy bombarded very heavily another portion of our trenches. On the side of the line they were evidently attempting in miniature our own methods of Neuve-Chapelle and June 4, as immediately after the bombardment they were seen to be massing for an attack.

The imitation, however, ended rather abruptly at this point, and the affair petered out. On the evening of the 19th the Turks by a fierce attack managed to get into an awkward salient which had remained in our hands after June 4. For some time there was great difficulty in recovering this, but the 5th Royal Scots and a company of the Worcesters, led by Lieut.-Colonel Wilson, of the former regiment, made a glorious attack and drove out the Turks.

Of the Royal Scots one can add nothing, but that they are Edinburg Territorials, brought in by the fortune of war to make the 12th Regiment of the immortal 29th Division, whose deeds since April 25 may have stirred the ghost of Homer to sing their valour.

CAPTURE OF HARICOT REDOUBT.

Mention has been made already of the difficulties that oppose our advance upon the two flanks. On June 21 it was determined to straighten the line upon the extreme right, and at 4.30 a.m. the preliminary bombardment began. The dawn had been clear, but soon a curtain of silver through which gleamed the ghost of the rising sun hung over the Kereves River (south-east of Achi Baba). This was the smoke of bursting shells. Slowly as the sun climbed up the curtain became more substantial. Then it seemed to droop and sweep along the hollows like a vanishing mist of dawn, and during a respite the thin blue smoke of the bivouac fires came tranquilly up into the still air.

The respite was very brief, and the bombardment began again with greater fierceness than before. The 75's drummed unceasingly. The reverberation of the 125's and of the howitzers shook the observation post over the Kereves River, and beyond upon the sloping shoulder of Achi Baba the curtain became a pall. The sun climbed higher and higher. All that first mirage of beauty had disappeared and there was nothing but the monstrous shapes of bursting shells, giants of smoke that appeared one after another along the Turkish lines.

All through the morning the cannonade went on. By noon the second division of the French had on the left stormed and captured all the Turkish trenches. Of the first two lines even the Haricot Redoubt with its damnable entanglements and its maze of communicating trenches was in French hands. On the right, however, the first division, after reaching their objective, had been counter-attacked so effectively that they had fallen back again. They advanced again; they took the trenches again; they were driven out. It began to look as if the victory upon the left would be fruitless, that the position would become an untenable salient and the Haricot Redoubt revert to the enemy.

At this moment a message was sent to say that the trenches must be recaptured and when recaptured held. There were still five hours of daylight for this battle of the Longest Day. British guns and howitzers were asked for and were lent at once. The bombardment was resumed throughout that afternoon, and at half-past five o'clock it seemed as if every gun on earth were pouring shells on the Turkish lines.

At six o'clock the third assault was delivered. In one trench there was a temporary shortage of ammunition, but the enemy fought even with stones and sticks and fists. A battalion came hurrying up from the Turkish right to reinforce the enemy. It was caught on open ground by the drumming 75's, and it melted away. Six hundred yards of Turkish trenches were taken, and still the bombardment continued in order to ward off the counter-attack that was anticipated. The smoke of the shells, which at dawn had been ethereal, almost translucent, was now in the sunset turbid and sinister. Yet the sunset was very splendid, flaming in crimson streamers, tinting the east with rosy reflections, and turning the peaks of Asia to sapphires.

It had a peculiar significance on this longest day of the year, crowning as it did those precious five hours of daylight that for the French had been fraught with such achievement. Slowly the colour faded out, and now minute by minute the flashes of the guns became more distinct, the smoke was merged in the gathering dusk, and away over the more distant Turkish lines the bursts of shrapnel came out like stars against the brief twilight. One knew how anxious would be the darkness that now was falling upon this 21st of June, but in the morning we heard gladly that the enemy's counter-attacks had failed, and that our Allies were indeed firmly established.

The Turkish casualties were at least 7,000. One trench 200 yards long and 10ft. deep was brimming over with the dead. They were valiant men. French officers who have fought in the west say that as a fighting unit one Turk is worth two Germans. In fact, with his back to the wall the Turk is magnificent. The French casualties were marvellously few considering what a day it had been, what an enemy was being attacked, and how much had been gained.

The right of the line now commands Kereves River, and the profile of Achi Baba seems to write itself less solidly against the sky.

CONSTANTINOPLE A QUESTION OF SHELLS.

Some of the difficulties which have to be faced by the Anglo-French forces at the Dardanelles are explained in the following extracts from an article by Mr. Granville Fortescue. The well-known American correspondent has been permitted to see the defences of the Straits from the Turkish side. Writing to the "Daily Telegraph" from Constantinople he says "I have traversed the coast from Fort Nagara to within a half-mile of Kum Kale, and instead of dividing it into named defences, as Forts Medejieh, Chimilik, Kilid Bahr, Dardanos, and so forth, I am tempted to classify the whole coast as one great fortress. For such it is.

"Since March 18 every position that offered a field of fire in the least suitable has been turned into a battery. The banks of the Straits bristle with guns. Artillery of large calibre, excepting the moveable howitzers, is absent in these new defences, but they are armed with an uncounted number of small guns.

"This factor of preparation is one that must be kept constantly in mind. Since the first attack on the Straits the Turks have been training with a conscientiousness only exceeded by men of Kitchener's Army. All Turkey is an armed camp. From the moment you cross the border at Mustapha Pasha until you reach Constantinople you are passing Turkish troops in the making.

"With this indication of what Turkey is doing to meet the crisis that threatens on land it is evident that preparation of a similar nature is proceeding in the coast defences.

THE FORTS.

"The forts that guard the Narrows, from Nagara and Kilia to Kilid Bahr and Chanak, are not in a strict sense modern. Yet tested under the severest attacks of high-power guns the damage they have suffered is almost nil.

"The forts are all built along the same lines. The walls are raised about thirty feet above the foundation, and are almost twice as deep as they are high. The construction is revetted earth, to say mind the best class of defence possible. Usually there are eight embrasures with a 6-in. gun in each. Those guns are of an old type, front pintle mounted in a 'barbette.' I describe them as old, because they cannot be fired with the rapidity of the most modern fortress artillery, but against ships operating in the narrow passage which they defend a round in two minutes, which they are capable of developing with trained gunners, is amply sufficient.

"These guns have not the range of the ship's ordance. This distinct advantage is nullified in an action confirmed to the restricted channels of the Dardanelles. From Chanak to Kilid Bahr the distance is but 1,400 yards. And at this point the course of the Dardanelles changes, which implies additional difficulty for ships navigating these waters. So the fact that the fortress artillery is not of the most recent Krupp manufacture is amply compensated for by natural conditions.

"But it is not alone on the guns of the forts that the Turks place their reliance in the impregnability of the Dardanelles defences. The waters before the guns are sown with mines. These are the dangers against which it is almost impossible to guard. Mine-sweepers cannot operate far up the Hellespont, as they come under the fire of the machine-guns mounted at numerous points along the shores.

"There are also hidden batteries, especially placed to protect the mine-fields. These are so carefully concealed that they defy detection by aerial observers.

LAND TORPEDOES.

"There has been much talk about stations for the launching of torpedoes from land. A land torpedo launching station would be an effective defence for such a narrow, crooked passage as the Dardanelles.

"In addition to the defences enumerated the Straits are protected by howitzer batteries mounted on short sections of railway track. The elimination of these is a most serious problem for the attackers.

"To summarise, defending the Dardanelles there are:—

First, the forts, out of date, but of proved effectiveness.

Second, the mine-fields.

Third, the batteries protecting these mine-fields.

Fourth, possibly, land torpedo launching stations.

Fifth, newly-constructed batteries and redoubts erected in favourable positions along the Asiatic shore.

Sixth, mobile howitzer batteries.

"The list speaks for itself.

HANDICAPS ON LAND.

"Taking up a discussion of the land operations considered alone, while the handicaps of the Allies are not so disproportionate, yet they are severe enough. Every ravine is a field of obstacles, every ridge a fort. If the British troops have a herculean task in Flanders, pause to imagine what is before them here.

"In the first place they are outnumbered by two to one (I write in the first week of June), and, in the second, they are operating from a most difficult base.

"With the advantage of numbers, the Turks combine the occupation of the salient positions on the peninsula. Another hindrance to prolonged operations in Gallipoli during the summer is the lack of water. Up to the present, owing to the unusually late rainy season, the need for water has not been seriously felt, but if the fighting is to continue throughout July and August, a drought may be expected.

"From what I have written it may be contended that I look on the operations in the Dardanelles pessimistically. Such is not the case. I can see success for the Allies in time. But they must be prepared to make enormous sacrifices.

"Ammunition is the decisive factor in modern battle. In the end the fate of Constantinople will be decided by the amount of powder and shell available for the use of the contending armies."

SWEATERS FOR THE SUMMER HOME.

It is some time now since the woollen coat or sweater became a necessity, and it has submitted to many variations, says a writer in the "Manchester Guardian." There is the cloth kind, of which a soft emerald green or tan is the most effective. There are quasi-sweaters in corduray—very cosy and comfortable, though apt to be hot. Greys and moles are the best colours for these last. There is the silk kind, which, if very, very good, is attractive, but not quite as attractive as it should be. There are, for one thing, very many imitations of the silk coat which have an all too shiny and too light appearance. The silk coat itself is at its best only in certain colours. It looks well in pastel blue, and particularly pastel pink. It looks rather nice in tan, and in white its rather greyish, roughtened effect is very pleasing.

This year are added to the existing variety "sweaters" of taffetas and "sweaters" of crepe de chine. Their names, of course, belie them; it is like the convention of calling every country house a cottage. But they are certainly very pretty, the taffetas in particular allowing of all sorts of charming colours and looking very crisp and fresh. One of the most becoming taffetas coats is of the rose colour seen in the Darwin tulips. With a touch of black on the collar and worn over a white dress it is charming in effect. In spite of all these vagaries, the old woollen sweater was never more necessary. There is nothing that quite takes the place of a soft cashmere wool coat, with pockets, which can be thrown on and off, taken out in a boat, thoroughly wetted, and even sat upon. In soft pastel blue, in white, bordered with cherry-colour or yellow, in mustard, in Teddy Bear tan, bordered with black, it serves every purpose and fills the gaps left by its more pretentious rivals.

When you've been talking all day in a stuffy room it usually results in a headache. It needn't last but a few minutes. Stearns' Headache Cure relieves it. C.7

SHORTAGE OF MUNITIONS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT ATTACKS.

MR LLOYD GEORGE'S REPLY.

(Later than the Mail.)

Just before midnight on July 1, when the House of Commons had already sat in Committee on the Munitions Bill for nearly eight hours, a highly important debate, says the "Daily Mail," began on the following amendment moved by Sir Henry Dalziel:—

As soon after the date of the passing of this Act as may be found expedient all powers at present exercised by the Ordnance Department of the War Office in respect to the supply of munitions of war shall be transferred to the new Ministry of Munitions.

Sir Henry Dalziel said: "I regard this proposal as imperatively and urgently necessary in the highest interests of the State. Who is there who would be bold enough to deny that the Ordnance Department, as at present constituted, has absolutely and wholly forfeited the confidence of the country? Who will deny that it has completely and abjectly broken down by its absence of foresight, by its flouting of the manufacturers of the country? ("Hear, hear.") By its scandalous neglect of the most elementary steps in warfare its management is now recognised as a national scandal, and its blunders innumerable have seriously endangered the security of the country." ("Hear, hear.")

LORD KITCHENER'S TASK.

"My proposal is that the powers of the Ordnance Department in regard to the supply of munitions should be handed over lock, stock and barrel to the new Ministry of Munitions. I am not here to lay the blame on the Secretary of State for War. Perhaps when the credit or the discredit of this war comes to be summed up it will probably be decided that he did his little bit. (Laughter.) But he undertook herculean tasks when he undertook to raise a great Army of which we are so proud, and it was impossible to believe that he could personally attend to all the various departments in the War Office.

"It was essential that he should delegate part of his responsible work. The Ordnance Department let him down, and let him down badly. They let the Army down, and they let the country down at the same time. In my opinion, the person chiefly responsible for this is Colonel von Donop, and I ask that the powers he has hitherto exercised should be taken from him and handed over to the new Ministry and that another sphere of labour should be found for his abilities. The country will be satisfied with nothing less, and I say if the Government have not the courage to scrap a colonel they have not the nerve to win a war."

Sir Charles Henry, supporting the new clause, said if it were not accepted the Bill would, in his opinion, be useless.

Sir Richard Cooper said that, excepting the references to Lord Kitchener, he associated himself with every word of Sir Henry Dalziel. If for any reason the new clause was not accepted he would give up his whole time to agitating until such step has been taken.

GUARANTEES FOR THE FUTURE.

Mr. Lloyd George, replying for the Government, said he and his colleagues had not been quite prepared for this debate, and neither the member who represented the War Office nor himself had been able to provide themselves with the necessary information to meet the criticisms. If the House of Commons was dissatisfied with the administration of any Department it was right that it should demand reform, but the opportunity for that was either by a motion or by discussion in Committee of Supply.

What was most important was that mistakes of judgment—serious mistakes of judgment, though made under very trying and novel conditions—should not be repeated. The advantage in starting now was in knowing where these mistakes had occurred.

"I am not in a position at the present moment to enter into the questions, the very grave questions, which have been raised. They are questions which no doubt will have to be sifted, and the responsibility must be placed upon the right shoulders. But I do not think that an arrangement of that kind can be undertaken by amending this Bill.

"I am not sure that the facts could be given at the present moment. It would not be desirable to give the facts. It is quite impossible for the House of Commons to judge until it has the facts and the whole of the facts."

It was said there was no guarantee against a repetition of the same unsatisfactory condition of affairs unless there was a change in the control of the Department. They might rest assured that the powers which had been given to the Government were quite sufficient to guard against that occurrence. At the moment he could not take over the whole of the duties of this particular Department.

"I prefer building up my Department gradually, choosing my men. After I have established the business side of the Department I shall then proceed to ask the War Office for the further powers which the Act of Parliament enables me to take over. If there are any difficulties placed in the way of my discharge of the functions which the House of Commons say I should have full powers to discharge, then without any hesitation and without any regard or consideration for anyone I would report that matter to the House of Commons—(cheers)—because I think the situation is too grave, much too grave, very much too grave. ("Hear, hear.") But I have no reason to apprehend that anything of the kind will be placed in my way, and I think that from the moment the new Department is ready its functions will be handed over to me by the War Department."

Sir Henry Dalziel said he thought the House of Commons was entitled to two things:—

An assurance, which he understood had been given, that this Department would not be able to make blunders in the future.

At the proper time when it could be done without injuring the public interests there should be a full and adequate inquiry into the blunders of the past.

Sir H. Dalziel later asked leave to withdraw his motion.

The motion was accordingly declared to be withdrawn, in spite of some protests from members.

Subsequently the Munitions Bill also passed through all its remaining stages, and the House rose at 2 a.m., this being the latest session since the war.

MAJOR-GENERAL VON DONOP.

Major-General Sir Stanley Brenton von Donop, says the "Daily Mail," is fifty-five years of age and is a son of Admiral E. P. B. von Donop. He got a commission in the Royal Artillery in 1880, served in the South African War, and was mentioned in despatches.

He has been professor of artillery at Woolwich, Chief Instructor of the School of Gunnery, and became Master-General of the Ordnance and 4th military member of the Army Council in 1913.

BRITISH OFFICERS' COURAGE.

FIGHT WITH A SUPER-BIPLANE.

(Later than the Mail.)

In a despatch dated June 23 from the General Headquarters of the British Army, "Eye-Witness" writes:—

There were two engagements in the air on Sunday, the 20th. Near Roulers, one of our machines on reconnaissance duty encountered a hostile aeroplane and, after a machine-gun duel, forced it to descend hurriedly to earth. A combat with machine-guns at a height well over a mile above the earth's surface, though now not uncommon, may be considered to provide some excitement, but on the same day two other officers of the Royal Flying Corps had a still more exciting experience. While reconnoitring over Poelcapelle, at a height of about 4,000 ft., they engaged a large German biplane having a double fuselage, two engines, and a pair of propellers. The German machine at first circled round ours, shooting at it with a machine-gun, but, so far as is known, not inflicting any damage. Then our observer fired about 50 rounds in return at under 200 yards range. This had some effect, for the hostile biplane was seen to waver. After some more shots its engines stopped, and it nose-dived to a level of 2,000ft., where it flattened out its course, flying slowly and erratically.

Under a heavy fire from anti-aircraft guns down below our pilot turned towards our lines to complete his reconnaissance, when his machine was hit and he decided to make for home. But the petrol tank had been pierced, and, as the aeroplane glided downwards on the slant, the petrol was set alight by the exhaust and ran blazing down to the front of the body of the aeroplane, which travelled on to the accompaniment of the rattle of musketry as the unexpended rounds of machine-gun ammunition exploded in the heat and those in the pilot's loaded revolver went off.

OFFICERS SEVERELY BURNED.

The pilot, however, did not lose control, and the aeroplane proceeded steadily on its downward course. Before it reached the ground a large part of the framework had been destroyed, and even the hard wood blades of the propeller were so much burnt that the propeller ceased to revolve in the rush of air. When the machine finally landed behind our lines both the officers were severely burnt, and the pilot, on climbing hurriedly out of the blazing wreck, tripped over a wire stay, fell, and sprained his knee. The few still serviceable portions of the aeroplane were then salved and collected under the shrapnel fire of the German guns.

As an example of a terse, unvarnished statement of fact, the last words of the pilot's official report of this adventure are worthy of quotation:—

". . . the whole of the nacelle (body) seemed to be in flames. We landed at W. 35 n P. 16 (Z Series 93 E. W. 1/35,500.)"

BRILLIANT EXPLOIT IN EAST AFRICA.

GERMAN FORT DESTROYED.

(Later than the Mail.)

The following communication was issued by the Press Bureau on June 29:—

At the end of May the military situation in British East Africa and Uganda was as follows:—

East of Lake Victoria Nyanza our forces were stationed at various points between the frontier of German East Africa and the Uganda Railway, the patrols of both sides being more or less constantly in touch with one another, resulting in continual skirmishing. West of the Lake our forces were stationed along the River Kagera, which runs a little south of the frontier between Uganda and German East Africa. Here, too, our troops were in touch with the enemy, who were in some force and were displaying considerable activity.

The base for the enemy's forces operating in this direction was the Port of Bukoba on the western shore of Lake Victoria Nyanza, a point of considerable importance. Warlike stores of all kinds had been accumulated there, and it possessed a fort and a wireless installation. It was considered that the destruction of this place would relieve the enemy's pressure on the Uganda border, would go far towards paralysing their operations west of the Lake, and would exercise an excellent effect on the natives, who had suffered much from the enemy's raids in this quarter.

It was therefore decided to send an expedition by steamer from Kisumu, the port on the eastern shore of the Lake and the terminus of the railway, while our forces along the Kagera river were to co-operate and engage the enemy's attention in that direction.

On June 20 the expedition sailed. The force, which was under the command of Brigadier-General J. M. Stewart, C.B., A.D.C., consisted of detachments of the 25th Battalion Royal Fusiliers (Legion of Frontiersmen), Loyal North Lancashires, and King's African Rifles, with some artillery, while the guns of the armed lake steamers provided further artillery support.

On June 25 General Tighe reported that the result of the operations had been a brilliant success and that the troops were returning after having destroyed the fort, the wireless installation, and many boats. One field gun, many rifles and valuable documents had fallen into our hands, and two machine-guns had been destroyed by our artillery fire.

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MR. BELLOC AND THE PESSIMISTS.

NO REASONS FOR GLOOM.

COMPARISON OF FORCES IN THE WAR.

THE GALICIAN CAMPAIGN.

Mr. Hilaire Belloc lectured on June 23, to a large gathering in the Pavilion of the Winter Gardens, Bournemouth, on "The Present Position of the War and the Change in the Situation." At the beginning of his address, which was followed throughout with the closest attention, Mr. Belloc apologised for the subject matter, which, he said, dealt largely with notoriously dull and uninteresting figures. His experiences in the House of Commons had proved to him that members listened only to those parts of Budget speeches which interested them particularly, and it was very difficult even in the present campaign to impress figures on the minds of the people.

Recently there had been a violent attempt to depress public opinion by certain people who said that their object was to prepare people for the great strain of the war. In his opinion their object was to sell their newspapers. He thought they were doing a very foolish thing, and men returning from the front, to his knowledge, had been appalled at the extent to which this campaign of depression and doubt had spread among the people of this country during the past few weeks. He did not think that a detailed and scholarly judgment of the present position should lead anyone to doubt or despair or gloom, although war was not a thing on which one could prophesy.

There were, however, elements for judgment, and on which one could form an opinion. It was perhaps necessary in discussing war to remember that, other things being equal, numbers were a test. It was more important than ever to present the numerical position of the campaign, because they were very nearly at the point, if they had not already reached it, when the "masking" of numbers could no longer be carried out. An army in the field never represented in the earlier stages of the war the total man-power of the Government which had sent it into the war. Great bodies must be kept behind to fill up the gaps of the fighting body at the front. So long as men were kept in reserve to keep the front rank up to its original fighting strength the men so kept were said to be "masked."

GERMANY'S RESERVES.

Between the Swiss mountains and the North Sea the Germans had maintained for nine months a fighting army of about 1,800,000 men. The masses lost by wastage had been replaced by the reserves behind, so that the original number had remained. The important point to be seized upon by all who would understand the campaign was that the enemy was now very nearly at the end of his reserves. That did not mean that he had no more men, but that we were arriving at a point in the campaign when the number of men in the field would represent the total forces of the enemy and when the decline of that total force would be continuous. Frederick the Great was very nearly at the end of his reserves when he achieved his final victories, and Napoleon was nearly at the end of his reserves when he suffered his final defeats. If the enemy, however, did not get his decision within a certain time his numbers would decline.

What was the total potential man-power of the enemy in the first twelve months of the war? asked Mr. Belloc. The enemy could put into the field during the first twelve months a maximum of twelve million men. Less than twelve it might be, more it could not be. Quite half that number were no longer available, and at least four and a-half millions were "down and out." Up to a comparatively recent date the British casualties amounted to 50,000, but the average number of men we had put into the field was less than one-twelfth of the German forces. It was notorious that the German forces had been used with great recklessness of life on account of the pressure of time and of their tactical formation. The German army authorities had been publishing certain casualty lists. Until recently those lists had been published in the newspapers, but this was getting too much for the nerves of the Germans, and it had now been forbidden to publish them in the newspapers at all.

ENEMY CASUALTIES.

Instead, they were being posted up at certain places where people had to go and consult them. From these lists, however, they knew that the total admitted Prussian casualties amounted to a million and a-half, of whom 400,000 were dead. These lists, however, excluded the great Galician disaster, and moreover, the publication was very belated and very often the names were issued three months after the casualties occurred.

From the intelligence departments of the various services it was known that the German wastage amounted, roughly to 260,000 a month, and from figures supplied to him he estimated that the total number of Germans and Austrians dead could not be less than 1,080,000, and in all probability it would be found that the figure was nearer a million and a-quarter.

Then there were the totally disabled to be reckoned, and two totally disabled to one dead was a very low average to take. Generally speaking, for one man killed in action a great many more than two men were disabled, and to estimate the totally disabled at 2½ million was quite certainly below the mark. One and a-quarter million would also be a low estimate of the number of prisoners. Thus the total of dead totally disabled, and prisoners on the German side amounted to more than four and a-half million. This number did not include the sick and the slight casualties, which could not conceivably be less than a million and a-half.

Now, said Mr. Belloc, the newspaper or arm-chair critic might maintain that the British were losing at the same rate. Or he might say, as some had said, it did not matter; though the enemy had lost half his fighting power he could go on to the last man. To the first criticism it might be said at once that the Allies had lost less than the enemy in proportion to their numbers, and that the Allies had a far greater reserve of men.

The fighting of the Allies had not, so far, included a great offensive, and a great offensive was more expensive in human life than a pure defensive. Incidentally, Mr. Belloc mentioned that the aircraft and artillery of the enemy were inferior to those of the Allies. Though it was true that the Russians had lost largely, though not equally with the enemy, and had suffered very badly in prisoners, the total of Allied losses was less in proportion than the enemy losses. Even had the Allies been losing at the same rate as the enemy it must not be forgotten that their reserves were greater.

DECISION OR FAILURE.

The time had come when the enemy must get his decision or fail. He was fighting a particular kind of warfare in which his minimum was a necessity. On the eastern front the enemy had between three and a-half and four million men. When he got below a certain minimum he could not maintain a full or unbroken line, and unless the enemy obtained a decision shortly it would mean the breaking up of his lines. He would not attain a decision on the eastern front unless he succeeded in breaking the Russian lines and causing the Russian army to break into two portions.

The retreat had affected civilians, neutrals, and a certain section of the Press, but it had not affected the higher command. The enemy by driving the Russians out of Galicia had secured material, had ensured the safety of the Hungarians from invasion, and had secured petrol. There remained yet a further issue which would be of importance to the campaign. The seizing of the bridges and Warsaw by the enemy would mean the pinning of the Russian forces behind the Vistula, and that would prevent a Russian counter-offensive for a long time. Apparently the enemy was working for a further attempt on Warsaw, but in his opinion the drive on the southern end of the line would soon cease.

He thought the enemy would make a big effort to get behind Warsaw, but he did not think the Russian forces could be defeated. The question might be asked: Why had the enemy been able to do this? The answer was to be found in the heavy artillery ammunition, from four inches upwards, which the Germans had and the Russians had not. The enemy had, moreover, spent a great reserve which had taken him many months to accumulate.

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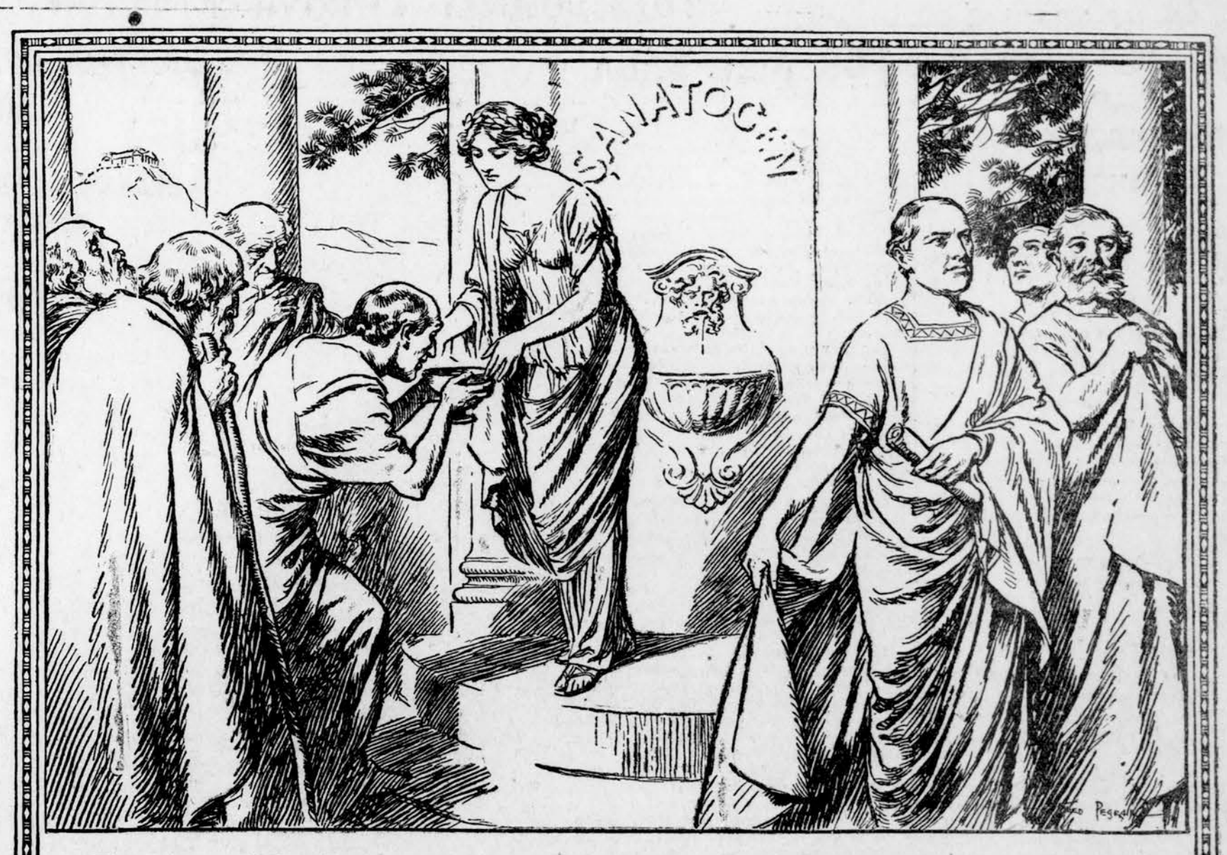

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COMMANDER OF RUSSIA'S NORTHERN ARMIES.

GENERAL ALEXEIEFF IN THE FIELD.

(Later than the Mail.)

Simplicity and lack of ostentation are the leading characteristics of everything Russian in this war, and particularly of the Army, says the "Times" special correspondent with the Russian forces. The two most simple men I have met are the Grand Duke Nicholas and General Alexeieff, who has been appointed to the command of the Northern Armies in consequence of the retirement of General Ruszky. Without giving away any figures, it is perhaps safe to say that General Alexeieff's force is twice the size of that now under the command of Field-Marshal French. The territory it occupies covers an enormous area.

The theory in the Japanese Army is that the brain of the Army should be so far away from the actual scene of operations that he is absolutely detached from the atmosphere of war, and that between himself and the front there should be installed so many nervous shock absorbers that the quarters of the great chief himself become the realm of pure reason, with no noise and excitement and hurrying aides to impair his judgment.

I recall a conversation I once had with Major (now Lieutenant-General) Tanaka, Field-Marshal Oyama's personal A.D.C. "I should have liked to be with the General Staff," I remarked to him, "during the Battle of Mukden. It must have been an exciting time with you." My friend laughed and answered: "You would have had a great surprise, I imagine. There was no excitement at all. How do you suppose Field-Marshal Oyama spent much of his time during the battle?" One naturally imagined that it was spent scrutinizing maps and making plans, and I said this to Tanaka. "Not at all," he replied, "when the battle began our work was largely finished. It was but necessary to make an occasional change in the line here and there, and this took but a few minutes. Most of the time the Field-Marshal and Kodme (Chief of the General Staff) were playing croquet."

THE CENTRE OF CONTROL.

Much the same atmosphere of detachment from the activities of the campaign may be seen to-day in the little Polish city where General Alexeieff has headquarters, except that no one here has time for croquet. It is safe to say that beyond his own Staff, there are not 50 soldiers in the place. In fact, it is less military in appearance than any city I have seen since I have been in Russia. In front of his quarters are a couple of soldiers, and a small Russian flag hangs over the door. Nothing could lead one to believe that within is the individual in the palm of whose hand lie the fate and movements of hundreds upon hundreds of thousands of men and at whose word a thousand guns will waken the echoes with their metal throats. In trenches miles away, stretching through forest and along hilltops, numberless regiments and brigades await the curt order from this building to launch themselves against the German lines.

The man himself is as quiet and unobtrusive as are his surroundings. Perhaps 58 or 59 years of age, with a very intellectual face and an almost shy manner, General Alexeieff is currently reported to have the keenest brain in the Russian field armies. The staff consists of about 75 members. If their looks do not belie them they are about the most serious and hard-working men that one can find in a long journey.

While at Warsaw rumours are flying thick and fast as to German advances and Russian mishaps, at General Alexeieff's headquarters everything is serene and calm. The general opinion of the Staff is one of optimism, although for the moment the Russians are in the trough of the sea. The Russian attitude is that Russia can stand the losses, such as they are, almost indefinitely, and that he is willing to take the burden of breaking the German wave again and again if need be, with the idea that each assault of the enemy is bringing them nearer and nearer to the end of their tether.

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ENEMY TRADING.

GLASGOW MERCHANTS FOUND GUILTY.

HEAVY SENTENCES.

As already reported by Reuter, the charge of trading with the enemy against Robert Hetherington and Henry Arnold Wilson, members of the firm of William Jacks and Co., iron merchants, Glasgow, was concluded before Lord Strathclyde and a jury in the Court of Justiciary, at Edinburgh, on 18th June, the accused being found "Guilty" and the Judge sentencing the prisoners to six months' imprisonment each, a fine of £2,000 each, and an additional six months' imprisonment each in default of payment.

The allegation was that the accused were instrumental in suplying part of a cargo of iron ore to Krupps and other German firms. The goods were at Rotterdam after the outbreak of the war, and the accused directed delivery to Germany as agents for the shippers in consideration of getting payments for former deliveries.

The Lord Advocate and the Solicitor-General for Scotland prosecuted for the Crown; and Mr. Clyde, K.C., M.P., defended.

THE LORD ADVOCATE'S ADDRESS.

The Lord Advocate, addressing the jury on behalf of the Crown, said that he asked them to find the accused guilty on each of the five counts of the indictment.

"The case," he continued "is a grave and deplorable one. It is obviously grave because of the public interests involved. It is obviously deplorable because it involves men of considerable position, upon whose business integrity and personal honour up to now, as far as we know—and I do not suggest anybody else knows to the contrary—no stain rests. But I feel bound to point out that you are not dealing in this case with ignorant, unlettered men, but with men of considerable standing, high mental calibre, and ripe business experience—in short, with responsible men of affairs, and as such they have to be judged at your hands."

He submitted that Messrs. Jacks and Co. had as full control over the ore when it was on the quay at Rotterdam as if it lay in their warehouse at Glasgow. Van Udens at Rotterdam not only did not question that claim, but acknowledged and, indeed, avowed it. Van Udens wrote them:—"We shall esteem your definite instructions for this ore in due course." The accused, however, did not make any attempt to prevent that ore getting to Germany. Was it not as plain as daylight that if payments could be obtained Messrs. Jacks arranged to give the ore to the three German firms? It was asserted that the intention was to bluff Germany into paying for former deliveries, but in writing to Nova Scotia the accused said:—"We have arranged for the whole of the ore on the quay to be delivered. That the Themis went to Rotterdam is in our favour, as we were able to give ore which the works were in desperation to get on condition that they paid the money which was owing to us."

THE SERPENT IN THE GARDEN.

"I am willing to admit," said the Lord Advocate, "that the conduct of these two gentlemen up to the 12th of August was as faultless as the conduct of our parents in the Garden of Eden. (Laughter.) On the 12th of August, however, a serpent came into the Garden in the form of a telegram about the German payments of money. It was a temptation, and before that temptation they fell."

His submission was that the charges were fully made against both the accused. Their own principal in Nova Scotia wrote, when told what had happened, that it was "very nearly helping the enemy." It was, said counsel, not "nearly" but in fact helping the enemy. It appeared to him there was no distinguishing between the guilt of the two accused if guilt existed. The imperative duty lay upon them of subordinating their own interests to the interests of the State. They conspicuously failed to discharge that duty. Better every ounce of the ore and every florin it represented at the bottom of the sea rather than it should have got into Germany when it did. It would be a bad day for this country if it were to go forth that British subjects were entitled to trade with the enemy as in this case, though, if he was not mistaken, it would give considerable joy in a certain other country.

SPEECH FOR THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Clyde immediately rose to speak for the defence. He commented on the great delay which had occurred in bringing the case to Court, remarking that for six months the finger of scorn had been pointed to the accused and they had been the subject of thick type headlines in the newspapers. It was contended by the Crown that these men had preferred their own selfish interests to their duty to their country. In order to get them tied up in a net the prosecution had made use of every detailed expression in business correspondence. Not only had no scheme for trading with the enemy been disclosed, but throughout the whole of this business there had been no deception. All had been above board. He pointed to the effort which was made by Mr. Wilson to get the cargo diverted at Dungeness, and said that had not the message to the captain failed this case would never have been before the Court. The accused were faced with an entirely unprecedented predicament. It was all very well to say that other action might have been taken which would have been safer, but we were all very wise after the event. It should be remembered, too, that there was nothing whatever in the criminal law of this country which could have subjected these men to the charges made against them until September 18 last year and in regard to most of the charges not till November 29. Whatever mistakes were made were made before the mistake became an indictable offence. In law immediately the cargo reached Van Udens it became the property of the Germans, irrevocably their property. Where was the sense of talking of supplying the Germans with that which was theirs already? If that was right it went a long way to knock the bottom out of the indictment. The cargo could go nowhere else except to Germany, and it did seem to be an element that the jury should take into consideration that the cargo was passed to Rotterdam by the British Admiralty. There was no illegality and no criminality attached to getting the money out of an alien enemy, and what the defendants did was to squeeze all they could out of the German.

The Judge said he should direct the jury that that was entirely immaterial in this case.

Mr. Clyde went on to argue that there had been no substantial trading with the enemy, that whatever was done was done mainly for the profit of the Nova Scotia firm. As a matter of fact, it resulted in something like £17,000 being obtained against a cargo worth nearly £9,000 which could not be said to be an advantage on the German side.

THE JUDGE'S SUMMING-UP.

The Judge, in summing up, said that after the outbreak of war it became criminal for any person to supply goods to the enemy. Nothing was said about payment, and that Court had nothing to do with payment or conditions. Nor had the jury anything to do with the price realized from the person to whom they were supplied. Again, it did not matter whether the goods were supplied through a man's own agent or a total stranger. If he had been selected as the person through whom the supply went, it did not signify what his relationship might be, neither did it signify what permission had been received to send the goods to a neutral country. Nothing short of a Royal licence entitled a man resident and carrying on business in this country to supply or attempt to supply goods to persons in Germany. It was of no moment in this case whether the goods which were supplied belonged to the Nova Scotia Company or Jacks and Co., or Van Dens. The question the jury had to consider was whether the accused supplied them to the enemy. For the purpose of this transaction Van Udens were their agents, and it was of no moment whether Jacks had ever before heard of their existence. It signified nothing that there were payments in advance if they found that the accused supplied the goods. In fact, this Proclamation and statute presented for their consideration the question of fact—What did the prisoners do? That was what the jury had to determine. It did not concern them about contracts, as contracts were put an end to under a condition of war. There was one direction which Jacks could give which could be a crime, and that was giving directions to deliver ore to these three German firms. The one thing they were not entitled to do was to give such orders to hand over to the Germans.

Reviewing the evidence, his Lordship remarked that the jury could infer from the attitude of the accused in endeavouring to stop the vessel going to Rotterdam that they knew it was their duty not to let ore go to Germany. By a perversity of fate their honest effort was frustrated, and the cargo got to Rotterdam. From the beginning to the end of the correspondence there was no suggestion that Jacks had no authority to deal with this ore. They assumed authority and nobody challenged them about it. The suggestion that they might in any case have been compelled to deliver was no answer to the charge in the indictment. Then came the resolution of August 12 to get payments in respect of the deliveries. That was an evil resolution. It was now known that they then agreed to deliver if they could secure payments in advance. Subsequently they asked harder terms. Payment of past accounts was far from saying that Van Udens would have been compelled to hand over the cargo to the Germans; and his belief was that no portion of it could have found its way into German hands had it not been for the joint action of Van Udens and Jacks and Co.

The Judge concluded by warning the jury that in coming to their decision they must not be influenced by the manner in which the Germans had conducted their warfare. Many things had revealed that we were not engaged in war with fair and honourable opponents but with the foulest of fighters. He asked them, however, not to give their verdict on a recollection of those incidents, and to act as though Germany had observed the rules of war and had never been guilty of a single act of wanton cruelty or inhumanity.

The jury retired to consider their verdict. While they were away the accused chatted earnestly with the solicitor for the defence. They were suffering obviously from suppressed nervousness.

VERDICT OF THE JURY.

The jury were away for an hour and a quarter, and upon returning the foreman read the verdict as follows:—

"The jury find the accused Guilty on the five counts of the indictments by a majority but in view of the unprecedented circumstances of this particular case owing to the sudden outbreak of war and the consequent violent derangement of ordinary commercial transactions, the jury unanimously submit to the Court that the utmost possible leniency be exercised in favour of the accused."

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said, "You have been convicted on a series of charges of the gravity of which you were fully conscious, and no words are needed to intensify the painfulness of the position in which you find yourselves. The Act which I am administering warrants imposition of a long term of penal servitude in addition to a fine. I have tried to divest my mind of those considerations which I asked the jury to banish from their mind. I give the fullest possible weight to the recommendation to leniency and to all that has been said on your behalf, and after anxious consideration the least sentence I think it my duty to impose on each of you is imprisonment for six calendar months, and in addition a fine of £2,000 each, with an additional six months' imprisonment each in default of payment."

The accused stood up while receiving sentence. Both faced the ordeal with a certain amount of firmness, but it was evident that they felt the position acutely. Before being removed Hetherington sat down in the dock for a few moments with his face in his hands. With attempts to be cheerful, the prisoners spoke a few words with some friends, and were then escorted from the Court by the police.

LECOMTE PRIZE AWARD.

SIR ALMROTH WRIGHT'S RESEARCHES

(Later than the Mail.)

The Paris Academie des Sciences has awarded the Lecomte triennial prize of £2,000 to Sir Almroth Wright and has thus marked its appreciation of the work of one of the most distinguished of our war-bacteriologists, writes the medical correspondent of "The Times." Sir Almroth has indeed earned for himself a special place in the ranks of that army whose duty it is to make war day and night against the forces threatening the health of our soldiers. His work at the 13th General Hospital at Boulogne has been of a most distinguished character and, in the eyes of many of his professional colleagues, has opened a new era in the surgical practice of the battlefield.

Sir Almroth's investigations have been directed chiefly to solve the problem of the septic infection of wounds. The so-called "dirty" wound is, of course, the most prevalent condition met with in the field; it is the most deadly. Clean wounds heal as a rule quickly and easily, but even a trifling "scratch," if poisoned, is a danger to life. Lister attacked germs in wounds by means of antiseptics; later, the new surgery insisted upon a scrupulous cleaniness in which no germs should be allowed to exist—the so-called "aseptic" method. But scrupulous surgical cleaness is manifestly impossible in war, so that when gangrene and blood poisoning began to be met with surgeons returned to the methods of Lister and used antiseptics freely.

THE LIMITATIONS OF "LISTERISM."

Sir Almroth Wright quite recently astonished his professional brethren by a very cogent attack on the indiscriminate use of antiseptics in war surgery. He showed by means of a very beautiful series of experiments that as the most powerful protection a man can obtain against blood poisoning is manifestly the protection afforded by his own blood, the first principle in the treatment of all wounds should be free drainage of the wound. By this means the fluid exuding from a wound, the lymph is kept pure and maintained in the condition intended by nature. This fluid is antagonistic to bacteria and kills them; but if it is allowed to remain in the wound it becomes decomposed and then forms a culture medium for the bacteria.

Free drainage of wounds is therefore essential; this is universally admitted. But when Sir Almroth Wright points out that routine treatment of wounds with antiseptics of greater or lesser strength may serve to close these wounds and so defeat the purpose of nature he speaks with the personal authority derived from investigations. Strong antiseptics, he indicates, may and do coagulate the lymph and thus make of it a barrier to free drainage. The condition of affairs under this barrier is distressing. Bacteria soon decompose the lymph already present and then grow in it; there is no outlet for the mischief and a rapid poisoning may supervene.

Sir Almroth suggested that after a wound has been treated and opened up a fluid capable of stimulating the flow of lymph should be employed to bathe it. Such a fluid is a 5 per cent. salt solution with a little citrate of soda added to it. Frequent dressing are needful. This method has already yielded good results.

"ANTISEPTIC" INOCULATION.

But bacteriology cannot rest content with merely palliative measures. Sir Almroth Wright has worked earnestly to evolve a method of treatment by vaccine therapy, or better still, a method of prevention by that means. His researches, which are still being carried on on a large scale, have shown that vaccines do enable surgeons to control complications in wounds like erysipelas; they have been found more useful in well-drained than in badly-drained wounds, where indeed they have shown disappointing results.

On the other hand, there seems to be reason to hope that inoculation against blood-poisoning will afford real and important results. Experiments have already ben carried out by Sir Almroth Wright with this "antiseptic vaccine," and a large supply of it is available. It is possible that as a result of the investigations at present being carried out it may be found advisable to inoculate against the infection of wounds before a man goes into the firing line. It must be obvious that were it possible to guarantee that a wound would not become infected a result of immense importance would have been achieved.

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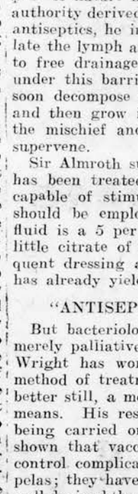

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Varieties in Gent's Derby shape Boots for Monsoon and hard wear, either with studded screwed soles or handsewn. Prices range from Rs. 6 to Rs. 15 per pair.

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In various sizes Firmest and stronges. yet unsurpassed for lightness.

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ASK any "old timer" a good thing for Fever, Ague or Influenza, and he will tell you to get Batliwalla's ! ! His experience has proved that Batliwalla's beats the disease.

Ask your dealer for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills. Re. 1 each.

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Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, SONS & Co, Lt. Warli Laboratory, DADAR, BOMBAY.

BUTT-ENDS OF HUMANITY.

A DEBT THE NATION IS INCURRING.

Stevenson's phrase is likely to come home to us in ever-increasing measure during the years that lie ahead, writes "J. D. S." in the "Daily Chronicle." As yet its physical manifestation is only occasional, but in days to come we shall be more familiar even than our grandfathers were after the Napoleonic wars with the sight of the maimed soldier in our midst. Then he was a commonplace of every highway, at the village fireside he "shouldered his crutch and showed how fields were won," he kept alive the martial tradition, like the warrior in the "Jolly Beggars," by his readiness, even amid infirmity, still "to clatter on his stumps to the sound of the drum." Primitive surgery had no kindly disguise to offer him; the contemporary picture of the Chelsea or Greenwich pensioner is a bald revelation of timber-toes worn proudly, "wooden members quite," in Ben Battle's epigram, "as represents my legs." Various were their uses; irate veterans, beset by too inquisitive small boys, would whip off a wooden leg to serve as an emergency cudgel; the dreadful hook that in former times replaced a lost hand was also a ready means of discipline, witness the pirate captain in "Peter Pan." Saddest and most ingenious adaptation of all was that of Tom Hood's hero aforesaid, when, crossed in love and weary of life, he made the removal of his pegs a handy substitute for the "New Drop." Grim humour has found in the artificial limb an irresistible attraction; even the sufferer has been known to make it the standing joke of his shattered life, and that fine spirit still survives in recently recorded instances. One of our sailors who had lost a leg smiled up at the surgeon, saying, "Well, that's cured my rheumatic knee." Nowhere is there self-pity on the part of the sufferer. The heroic jest rises, inevitable, to his lips, amid misfortune.

BRAVE ACCEPTANCE OF CALAMITY.

But the tragedy is only concealed. The brave acceptance of calamity cannot make calamity less real. Merciful science has done much. The rough and-ready methods of the old cockpit, the searing irons the agony endured without the aid of "dull narcotics, numbing pain," are happily no more, but enough remains of martydom for the wounded during the long days of convalescence. Physical pain apart, there is a keener suffering in the realisation of a future cruelly handicapped. The return of bodily strength only accentuates the poignancy of loss. The foot that was so nimble on the field of combat and of play may indeed be cunningly replaced by a machine that will partially deceive the eye and give some freedom of movement, but the essential power is gone.

We read, in these days, comforting words of what is being done for them; no longer need the blind man beg his bread as in darker ages, for him there has arisen lux in tenebris. But no alleviation can utterly compensate his supreme loss. He has risked and incurred that loss freely for his country, but beneath that satisfaction must lie how deep a grudge at the needlessness of it all, at the wanton arrogance of the oppressor, who for 40 years planned this outrage on humanity, to be defeated only at the cost of lifelong misery to countless innocent victims. For that there must be a reckoning in full, although no penalty can restore the maimed and the halt and the blind, for whom a year ago life held promise enough. For their country they lost all; they must be their country's especial care.

No more must the nation permit what she permitted in more callous days, the sight of the battered warrior dragging himself in penury from door to door. Vaster than at any earlier time will be that sad army of the broken, when this titanic struggle is at an end. For a generation to come all Europe will be full of this aftermath of war. Already the vanguard of that pathetic legion is limping towards us. Imagination halts in the effort to conceive its ultimate numbers. The more urgency, therefore, for a wise statesmanship to prepare, even amid its manifold preoccupations, for the generous repayment of the nation's debt to its shattered defenders.

THE WRECKAGE OF WAR.

Hitherto we have spoken only of those for whom the activities of daily life are not wholly ended. But there are others, the veritable "butt-ends of humanity," on whom the modern devilry of steel and shell has done its worst. As yet the full significance of their calamity is hidden from all save the surgeon and the nurse, and those few laymen who have seen the medical journals. We who sit at home speak of the horrors of war, but the phrase, used not unsympathetically, comes perilously near emptiness for most of us. It is well that we should set our teeth and learn the secrets of the hospital that we may realise the wreckage of war to the uttermost. There is human debris, crushed out of recognition, that yet lives, and will live, sentient and intelligent, through long years of helpless misery. The frame is bruised past mending, but the man is there with all the burden of his individuality upon him still. In any cases the unconquerable spirit will triumph even over dismemberment; but what of those who retain consciousness with the means of communication gone? Who shall minister to them in their dark and silent prison-house? They in double measure have died for their country, and the bitterness of that death is ever present. Love that endureth all things will receive the poor renants home again, and will see in them only the fair young form that went gaily forth to battle; but hearts will break none the less for the vanished hand, the voice that is stilled more poignantly than for the unreturning brave. This is the deepest tragedy of war, this it is that must confirm the resolve to end it, although the way thither lies through the gate of further sacrifice and suffering. Realisation of effort, full knowledge of reverse are needful to the nation for its quickening to the dread issue of the moment; but there is need, too, that it shall be alive to the price its sons are paying to the awful toll not only of death, but of irremediable wounds, wounds that have turned men "full of lusty life" into mere "butt-ends of humanity." From their mattress-graves rises, surely not in vain, a dumb appeal for the swift and certain ending of the Moloch to whose fire they have been offered as a living sacrifice.

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HIGH-SPEED STEEL BARS,

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TAPS, MILLING CUTTERS.

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Glare Protector, (Protected in England and India by His Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.) For Cool Clear Vision.

With neutral tinted Lenses.

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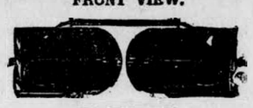

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S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,

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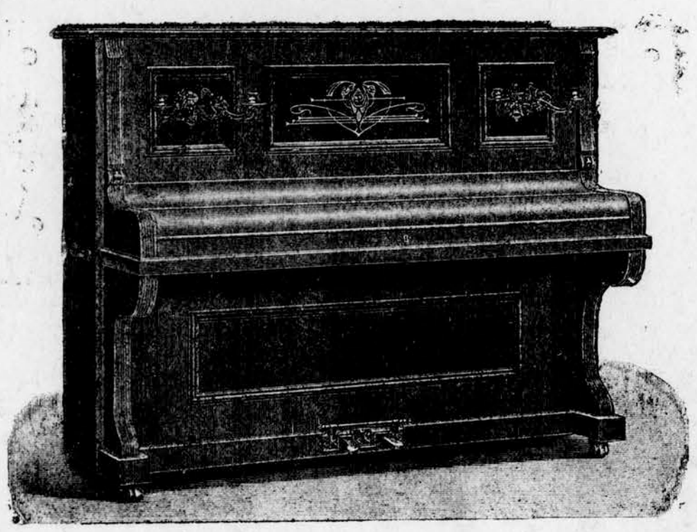

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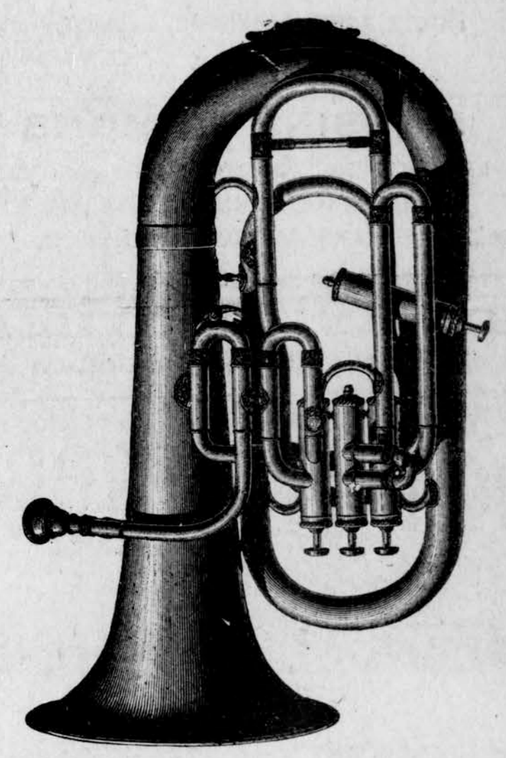

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